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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI | ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING. AUGUST 8 1898. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPAIN'S ANSWER MUST BE DIRECT

Nothing but a Complete Acceptance Will Be Entertained.

NO DELAY WILL BE GRANTED

Washington Officials Inclined to Opinion That Sagasta Concedes All.

NOTHING HEARD FROM MADRID YET

Although Without Official Confirmation the Administration Believes the Queen Regent Has Decided That the War Must Cease.

Washington, August 7.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Paris that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace the officials here are proceeding under the conviction that the end has come and are giving attention to the steps to be taken next. In view of the delay in coming to this conclusion the idea was beginning to prevail that the Spanish government was about to enter a plea in abatement, and that the answer would again be inconclusive.

In this case the president was disposed to deal firmly with the issue; to give notice that our proposals were withdrawn and to let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the conditions would be more severe than those first laid down.

If the Spanish answer should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions it will meet with prompt rejection.

Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability from the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States note given out from the white house made no reference to this subject and it cannot be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners who are to meet later to frame the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States.

Based upon the Associated Press reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the president before tomorrow, and that was also the belief of the French ambassador.

Note Is Probably Long.

From the length of time consumed in its preparation the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the consumption of much time in forwarding it first to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, transmitting it over the cable and then re-translating it at the French embassy. In the case of the last note the attaches of the embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish government, though the conference with the president closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the ambassador in possession of the United States note. Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of our terms some negotiations may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned it has not yet been determined as to how this shall be done. There are two ways open. The first is a military capitulation by the captain generals of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the islands and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of General Toral's forces at Santiago, where occurring in the midst of the campaign there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms.

Spain having succumbed it might be urged that the United States might grant a concession on this point to Spanish pride without fear of having the action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal.

This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba, as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be settled and new methods applied to the government of the island.

Protocol May Be Signed.

The second method by which the preliminary peace agreement might be formally effected would be by a protocol to be signed by a representative of the president, probably Secretary Day, in this case, and by M. Cambon in behalf of the Spanish government. It was by just such an agreement as this, known as the Cushing protocol that war with Spain was averted as a result of the Virginius affair. This course having the weight of precedent may be adopted in this case. It is probable that in the Philippines the greatest difficulty will be met in putting the agreement into effect on account of the attitude of the insurgents, but General Merritt is now gaining in strength daily and probably will be in position to meet any emergency.

General Wade's re-enforcements for General Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations.

The agreement to negotiate a treaty of peace does not necessarily carry with it a cessation of hostilities.

In the case of the Mexican war it was a month after the peace negotiations began before hostilities were declared to be closed and if it is desirable these re-enforcements might be intercepted and returned to the United States after they sail. The present plan of Secretary Alger contemplate that they shall leave the United States, especially as it is felt, with the practical field experience they will acquire in Porto Rico under favorable climatic conditions, they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the government's reconstruction policies.

Embarkation Won't Be Rapid.

Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town. General Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of affairs and he will be given all the help in the power of the war department, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before the 1st of September. Meanwhile the big hospital camp at Montauk Point is being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is a doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond harbor provision will be made for a number of light draft sidewheel steamers, possibly New York ferry boats, to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

An order has been issued by Adjutant General Corbin for the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, United States volunteer infantry, now at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, Ind., to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty with the Seventh army corps.

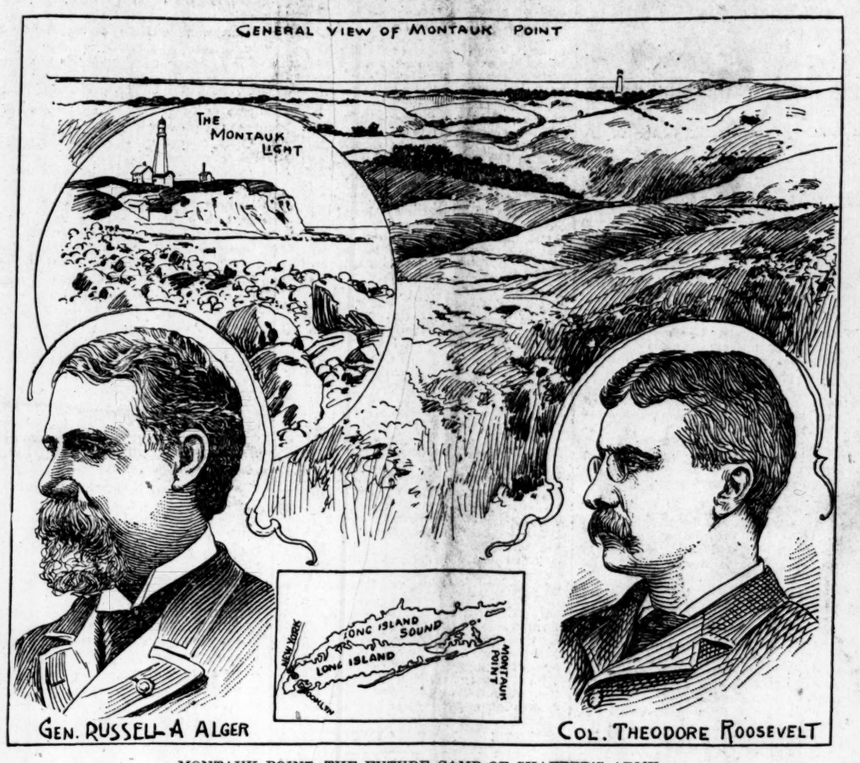
Telegram from Duffield.

A telegram dated Tampa, Fla., was received by Adjutant General Corbin today from Brigadier General Duffield, who has returned to the United States from Santiago, where he was stricken with yellow fever. The general and eighteen other officers are held in quarantine, the time of which will be up Tuesday. Many of the officers have been furloughed and ordered to their homes. The telegram reads:

"Port Tampa, Fla., August 6, 1898.—General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Thank you very much for your dispatch. Dr. Geddings, in charge of quarantine, will facilitate our departure in every way in his power. Time of quarantine up Tuesday afternoon. Please express to the secretary my appreciation of his remembrance. The names of the officers affected by your telegram are: Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, United States volunteers; Major Henry M. Wessels, Third United States cavalry; Captain Charles A. Norden, Seventh United States infantry; Captain W. Wilcox, assistant adjutant general; First Lieutenant H. G. Wilkins, Second United States infantry; First Lieutenant S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth United States infantry; First Lieutenant Mark L. Horsey, Twelfth United States infantry; First Lieutenant James H. Reeves, Sixth United States cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. Barker, Third United States infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Donaldson.

"HENRY M. DUFFIELD,
"Brigadier General Volunteers."

WHERE GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY WILL ENCAMP.



MONTAUK POINT, THE FUTURE CAMP OF SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Secretary of War Alger has ordered General Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison. There are eight transports now at Santiago, and it is believed that by Aug. 20 they will have transferred over 5,000 men to Montauk point, on Long Island. The letter of Colonel Roosevelt and the round robin signed by Shafter's officers demanding the withdrawal of the troops have conclusively demonstrated that the American army at Santiago is in danger of being annihilated by malarial fever and yellow fever and have also caused somewhat of a strain in the relations between Secretary Alger and Colonel Roosevelt, it is reported.

General Frank, formerly commanding the department of the east, and Surgeon General Sternberg have both paid official visits to Montauk point recently and reported it as being an ideal spot for the encampment of troops. Geographically Montauk point is about 115 miles from New York. It is the extreme eastern end of Long Island, and its tall, white lighthouse tower is a conspicuous landmark. Beyond the village is the point proper, a narrow peninsula, 10 miles long by 1½ miles wide, rising to a height above the sea of from 50 to 100 feet.

SPAIN'S CABINET APPROVES ANSWER

Reply to the United States Accepts All Conditions.

QUEEN REGENT CONCURS

Four Bases Laid Down by McKinley Are Not Discussed.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES SUGGESTED

Sagasta Will Inform His Minister in Paris of the Contents and by Him It Will Be Cabled to M. Cambon, in Washington.

Madrid, August 7.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, tonight so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it tomorrow.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequences.

From a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer to the United States' terms does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace, and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expedient to agree beforehand to a suspension of hostilities.

Spanish Commissioners Suggested.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation owing to the strictness of the censorship.

Senor Sagasta has submitted the answer to the queen regent and her majesty approves the general lines, which the premier fully explained to her.

The government believes that the United States will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the white house by Tuesday. As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the queen regent today all the reports of her approval yesterday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

What Is in the Note.

According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, told the queen regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

SPANIARDS ALL WANT PEACE.

Sagasta's Answer Will Accept United States Peace Terms.

London, August 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Today all the best authorities agree that the government has decided to accept the American conditions. The American reply to Spain's request for explanations reached Madrid Friday evening. The text has not been divulged, but it is known that it brought little consolation.

"President McKinley turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that Porto Rico might be left to Spain and compensations sought elsewhere. Regarding the Philippines, the reply was not altogether satisfactory, but it was of such a nature that there was no longer any necessity for postponing a decision on the main question.

"Meantime Senor Sagasta's extensive consultations seemed to leave no doubt that the nation wants peace. I do not mean to say that all declared this in plain language. On the contrary, there was a great deal of reticence. Some persons had more or less clearly expressed the idea that the best men in the country would patriotically forget for the moment all personal and party considerations, and cordially and disinterestedly endeavor to assist the government in its difficulties.

"This idea, however, if it was ever seriously entertained, was not realized. Perhaps one or two acted in this spirit, but in most cases the cloven foot of the politician peeps out occasionally under the flowing robes of the patriot. Some only half concealed their suspicions that Senor Sagasta, in professing to consult the matter seriously in a great crisis of the national history, was in reality playing the part of an old parliamentary hand and astutely laying traps for his political rivals.

"If these suspicions had any real foundation, Sagasta must be a consummate actor, for in all the interviews he spoke with apparent frankness and a sincerity and personal disinterestedness that might well have disarmed all but the most hardened politicians. Even when it was suggested that he ought to leave to more capable hands the task of concluding peace, he displayed no impatience of resentment. He even showed the most perfect courtesy to Senor Romero y Robledo, listening with rapt attention to his absurd proposals.

"As to the context of Spain's reply, the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contenious matter, accepts simply in principle the four demands of President McKinley's first communication and suggests an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand, others affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war, tending to proye that as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected to pay a war indemnity, either in money or territory.

"Though the king, according to the constitution, has the right to declare war and make peace, any cession of national territory requires the sanction of the cortes,

Continued on Third Page.

AMERICANS BEGIN GENERAL ADVANCE

United States Troops Commence Marching Through Porto Rico.

WILL MOVE ON SAN JUAN

Line of March Taken Up Sunday Morning In Two Columns.

GENERAL BROOKE LED TEN THOUSAND

General Miles Has Moved His Headquarters to Juana Diaz, While Schwan, with Regular Infantry, Is Pushing to the Front.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 7, via St. Thomas, D. W. I.—A general advance of the American force began this morning. The remainder of General Ernist's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry, of General Henry's division, started to the left toward Adjuntas.

Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are convoying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Silnas to Arroyo.

Wire communication with General Brooke, on the right, has not yet been established.

Colonel Rice, of General Miles's staff, will probably be assigned to the command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

General Miles has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries, moved today through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

Warships at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 7.—The Mayflower and Annapolis are here coaling.

The New Orleans was off the port yesterday, but the neutrality laws forbid her entrance until the expiration of three months from the date of her last visit. She returned westward today.

Americans Seize Custom House.

Madrid, August 7.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the customs house in the village of Farajardo, which place was without a garrison.

The American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guyama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Aiteuras. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

ROUGH RIDERS START HOME.

Two Transports Leave Santiago with Regular and Volunteer Cavalry.

Santiago de Cuba, August 7—11:20 a. m.—The First regular cavalry and the First volunteer cavalry, Rough Riders, will sail today on the transports Miami and Matteawan.

Of the Rough Riders the following remain here sick:

Second Lieutenant William Tiffany, troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, troop G, and Privates William Hoyle, troop E; F. G. Whalen, troop A, and T. D. Steadman, troop D. They probably will leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez. Cummings's battery will sail today on the Vigilancia.

The Rough Riders came to town by rail from their camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda skirting the water front to the dock, where the Miami was moored. All the men looked fit, but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of so soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Lieutenant Sternberg, of the Fourth cavalry, and Lieutenant Rivers, of the Third cavalry, members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young at Montauk Point at once, and will leave on the Miami.

A meeting of the officers of the Military Society at Santiago was held today at the palace, and an election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president, General Wheeler first vice president and Major Sharp secretary.

Troops on Their Way.

Washington, August 7.—The troops of General Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of two regiments of cavalry are now en route from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, as indicated in the following dispatch received tohight at the war department from General Shafter:

"Santiago de Cuba, August 7, 1898:—Adjutant General, Washington—Gate City with 550 men of Third and Sixth cavalry sailed for Montauk Point this afternoon.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

Three other transports bearing troops will leave Santiago tomorrow and two are scheduled to leave Tuesday. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

BISMARCK MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Bust of the Late Prince Shown to Large Gathering in Royal Opera House.

Berlin, August 7.—A Bismarck memorial service organized by the Berlin Bismarck committee was held at noon today in the Royal opera house. There was a large attendance. The ceremony was impressive and worthy of the occasion. The walls and balconies of the auditorium were draped with black.

After the funeral march, Beethoven's "Eroica Symphony," had been performed, curtains were drawn aside disclosing a laurel-surrounded bust of Prince Bismarck. In front of the pedestal upon which stood the bust was a golden wreath trimmed with mourning ribbons. Ernest Von Wildenbruch recited a poem entitled "Our Bismarck" and the chorus of the opera sang "Wie Sie Sanft Ruhen."

Privy Councillor Kahl, an old friend of the dead statesman, then delivered an oration in which he referred to Prince Bismarck as "The conscience of the German people, a heritage ever defended with our blood."

At the conclusion of the oration the assembly arose and sang Arendt's hymn: "Geht Nun Hind und Grabt Mein Grabe."

The services were concluded by the rendering of a funeral march by Wagner.

The Staatsburger Zeitung says that after the funeral services in Berlin on Thursday last, at which the emperor and empress and many diplomats were present, the emperor in conversation with his ministers expressed the wish that the "memory of the great chancellor shall remain fresh and undimmed with the German people and his grave become a place of national pilgrimage for all time."

SULTAN WON'T PAY INDEMNITY.

Turk Declares He Will Buy the Same Guns Americans Use.

Constantinople, August 7.—The porte on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres.

The reply is the same that was given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American minister to Turkey, the sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

Committee Reports Today.

Nashville, Tenn., August 7.—The reply of the committee authorized by the legislature to consider propositions to compromise the railroad tax suits, consisting of the railroad commission, state board of equalizers and state attorney general, will be published tomorrow. The Louisville and Nashville, Kansas City and Memphis, Louisville, Chattanooga and St. Louis offered propositions to compromise the cases recently decided by the United States courts. The roads will probably continue the litigation.

Passengers on French Liner.

New York, August 7.—Among the passengers who arrived on the French line steamer La Bretagne, from Havre, were Rene Andre, commissioner of the French colony at St. Pierre, Miquelon; Walter Bambord, M. Cambon, son of the French ambassador at Washington, and J. S. Potter.

Open Door Closed.

London, August 8.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Russia is now practically in possession of New-Chwang, and 'the open door' in north China is already shut."

Passengers from Alaska.

San Francisco, Cal., August 7.—The steamer Tillamook arrived this evening, fifteen days from St. Michael, Alaska, with 175 passengers. She is reported to have brought down only a small amount of gold from the Klondike.

SAMPSON SHOWS SENSITIVE SIDE

Rear Admiral Does Not Like Remark Attributed to Schley.

COMMODORE MAKES DENIAL

Despite Statement of Flying Squadron Commander Investigation Asked.

SCHLEY IS NOT THE LEAST HURT

Head of North Atlantic Station Becomes Offended at Declaration Appearing in New York Papers and Carries Matter to Department.

Washington, August 7.—Secretary Long today requested the publication of the following correspondence:

"United States Flagship New York, First Rate, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27, 1898.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am led to write at the present time on account of the publication of an article which appeared in the papers of the 19th instant, in which Commodore Schley was led to state that he had over and over again stated it was possible to enter the harbor of Santiago notwithstanding the mines.

"Commodore Schley called on me yesterday and voluntarily stated that the publication of the article on the 19th was false in every particular; that he not only stated nothing of the kind, but that he had never thought of it; that he had always entirely agreed with me on the question, and that he did not know a single officer whose opinion differed from mine. As I have reason to believe that Commodore Schley has been misrepresented, I have taken the liberty to address to you a telegram upon this subject this morning, and as I am about to sail for the east, I trust it will receive your attention at an early date. Very respectfully,

"W. T. SAMPSON,
"Rear Admiral United States Navy, Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station."

"To the Secretary of the Navy Department, Washington."

Wants Authority for Statement.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

"Playa del Este, via Hayti, July 27, 1898, 1:22 a. m.—Secretary Navy, Washington: I call department's attention to an Associated Press dispatch in The New York Times and Herald of the 19th, attributing to Commodore Schley certain opinions regarding mines. I request that the manager of the Associated Press be called upon to name the source and authority for this statement. SAMPSON."

On receipt of this telegram the department wrote the following letter to the Associated Press:

"Navy Department, Washington, July 28, 1898.—Sir: The New York Times and The New York Herald, of the 19th instant, published an Associated Press dispatch which contained opinions regarding mines, attributed to Commodore Schley. This dispatch is written in such manner as to convey the impression that it was received from your representative with the squadron off Santiago, and consequently had been censored by proper naval authority. I therefore have to request that you inform this department at your earliest convenience the source and authority for the dispatch to which refrence is made. Very respectfully

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

"Mr. C. A. Boynton, General Southern Manager the Associated Press, Post Building, Washington."

Boynton Exonerates Schley.

The reply of the Associated Press is as follows:

"Washington, August 1, 1898.—Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy. Sir: Your favor of the 28th is at hand, concerning articles published in The New York Times and New York Herald, of the 19th instant, in which certain opinions in regard to mines are attributed to Commodore Schley.

"This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship.

"Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commodore Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, takes issue with the gentleman who wrote the letter referred to, and says that Commodore Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor. He quotes Commodore Schley as saying:

"'Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place, and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct.' Very respectfully yours,

"CHARLES A. BOYNTON."

SAMPSON'S FLEET STILL INTACT.

Ships Are Gathered at Playa del Este Awaiting Instructions.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, August 7, 2 p. m.—The fleet is still here intact, awaiting word from Washington.

The collier Lebanon, towing a coal schooner, arrived today. The schooner Admiral Sampson, with provisions for sale, also arrived. Both schooners are from Key West. The converted yacht Vixen was sent to Santiago this morning to get the registered mail held there for the fleet.

The St. Louis is still here awaiting a decision of the question of her entering Santiago harbor.

Considered a Russian Backdown.

London, August 8.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Odessa gives, under reserve, a report that the Russian charge d'affaires at Peking, M. Pavioff, will soon be removed, and he regards it as indicating a Russian backdown.

Gold Diggers Back from Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., August 7.—The steamer Alliance arrived here last night from St. Michaels with 120 passengers, 112 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about forty had gold. The amount they had between them is estimated at $200,000.

GUAM'S GOVERNOR SHOWS TREACHERY

When Demand Was Made For Surrender He Played for Time

CAPTURE WAS EASILY MADE

Executive Officer of the Cruiser Charleston Secures the Surrender.

WHOLE ARMY MADE PRISONERS

Capture of the Pearl of the Ladrones Is Graphically Described by the American Naval Officer Who Was Sent Ashore.

Wheeling, W. Va., August 7.—The first details at first hand of the bloodless capture of the principal of the Ladrone islands reached Wheeling today in a letter to Hon. Augustus Pollak from the naval officer who figured in the leading role of the exploit, Lieutenant William Braunnersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter follows:

"U. S. S. Charleston, at Sea, and 1,000 Miles from Manila, June 24, 1898.—We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone islands, Agana. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job, and given 160 men to land with as a starter. I went ashore to have a talk with the governor about affairs, and the results were that I did not lose even a single man. The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us fifty-four soldiers (Spanish) and six officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle, and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were wait a half hour for the governor's answer to the ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and in just twenty nine minutes the governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship out in the harbor about four or five miles off.

Spaniards Wanted Time.

"I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal and read the contents, the governor protesting and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied: 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, senors, and will have to come on board ship with me.'

They protested and pleaded, and finally the governor said:

'You came on shore to talk over matters, and you make us prisoners instead.'

"I replied:

"'I came on shore to hand you a letter and to get your reply; in this reply, now in my hand, you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will accede to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agana, the capital—this place was five miles distant—directing him to deliver at this place at 4 p. m.—it was then 10:30 a. m., June 21st—all arms, ammunitions and Spanish flags on the island, each soldier to bring his own rifle and ammunition, and all the soldiers, native and Spanish, with their officers, must witness this.'

"They protested and demurred, saying there was not time enough to do it. But I said:

"'Senors, it must be done.'

Only a Handful of Soldiers.

"The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers with me in a boat, and at 4 p. m. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops, and had only four men with me. At 4 p. m. when I disarmed 108 men and two officers, I had forty-six men and three officers with me.

"The keynote to the whole business was my breaking the seal of that letter and acting at once. They had no time to delay or prepare any treacherous tricks, and I got 'the drop' on the whole outfit as they say out west.

"The native troops were released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule. While it was harsh, it was war, and in connection with the Spanish treachery it was all that could be done. Twenty-four hours would have—yes, I believe even four hours, with a leader such as the governor was, a lieutenant colonel in the Spanish army—given them a chance to hide along the road at Agana and at intervals in the dense tropical foliage, they could have almost annihilated any force we could land. The approaches to the landing over shallow coral reefs would have made a landing without a terrible loss of life almost an impossibility—but all is well that ends well.

Has 12,000 Population.

"We have increased by conquest the population of the United States by nearly 12,000 people. The capital has a population of 6,000 people. This harbor in which we were is beautiful, easy of access, plenty of deep water, admitting of the presence of a large number of vessels at the same time, and is an ideal place for a coaling station. If our government decides to hold the Philippines, it would then come in so well; San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 miles; Honolulu to Island of Guam, 3,300, and thence to Manila, 1,600 miles. With a chain of supply stations like this we could send troops the whole year round, if necessary, and any vessel with a steaming capacity of 3,500 miles could reach a base of supplies.

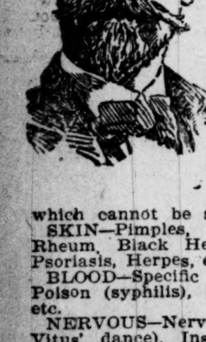
"The details I have scarcely touched upon, but had the officials and soldiers dreamed for one moment that they were to be torn from their homes, there would, I feel sure, have been another story to tell, and I am firmly convinced this letter would never have been written. The captain, in extending to me his congratulations, remarked:

"'Braunersreuther, you'll never as long as you live have another experience such as this. I congratulate you on your work.'

"All this whole affair was transacted in Spanish I had an interpreter with me, but forgot all about using him. I did not want them to get a chance to think even before it was too late."

Are You in Trouble?

In that case it is good to know that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have been trained and equipped for perfect success against four chief classes of bodily affliction. That is also why they make perfect cures in them of curable cases reported, either in Chronic or Private, Skin, Blood or Nervous Diseases, thus:



CHRONIC — Under this head come the diseases peculiar to men and women.

Men — Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Lost Manhood, Unnatural Discharges and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Women— Leucorrnea (whites), Amenorrnoea, Displacements and all Diseases of the Womb, which cannot be specified here.

SKIN—Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Black Heads, Acne, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Herpes, etc.

BLOOD—Specific and Non-Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Scrofula, Rheumatism, etc.

NERVOUS—Nervous Debility, Chorea (St. Vitus' dance), Insomnia (loss of sleep), Locomotor Ataxia, and other forms of Paralysis, Neuralgia, etc.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh, and new 64-page booklet which we will send FREE to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, to 1.

WRECKAGE DRIFTED ASHORE.

Impression Grows That Some Ship Has Sunk in Straits of Belle Isle.

St. Johns, N. F., August 7.—Captain Major, of the mail steamer Virginia Lake, from Labrador, which arrived today, expresses the belief that some ship certainly has been sunk in the straits of Belle Isle.

Reports to that effect, he says, are current along the whole northern coast of the island, beside which a quantity of seals, cheese boxes and other wreckage have drifted ashore at Flowers cove, near the scene of the reported disaster.

Captain Major expects further news regarding the reported disaster when the steamer Leopard, from north Labrador, due on Tuesday, shall arrive.

Captain Major is surprised that more wrecks are not reported, because the fog in that region has been the heaviest known in thirty years, continuing fourteen days, during which time not a sight of the sun has been obtained.

On Saturday, July 30th, a large Allen line steamer, with 500 passengers aboard, was almost ashore at Battle harbor and on Tuesday last two other liners were in great danger off Chatau.

The steamer Ipsden is a total wreck at Point Amour, owing to the same cause.

MRS. PICKETT THEIR GUEST.

Union and Confederate Soldiers Uniting in an Emcampment.

Philadelphia, August 7.—Confederate veterans, survivors of Pickett's division, and invited guests, numbering in all 109, arrived in this city early today to attend an encampment of union and confederate soldiers which is to take place this week at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river. Mrs. Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, accompanied the southern soldiers. The entire party, accompanied by a delegation of union veterans, attended the morning services at the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, and in the afternoon visited the scene of the encampment.

WILL COMPLETE TASK IN A WEEK

Spanish Prisoners Are To Be Away from Santiago by the 15th.

Washington, August 7.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army surrendered at Santiago.

The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago and barring accidents they are expected to arrive there about the 13th instant, when troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

It is recalled that most of the other competitors for the transportation contract required until September 1st to accomplish the embarkation, which, under the present arrangement, it is expected will be completed by August 15th, or very soon thereafter.

COLOMBIA BADLY DISSATISFIED.

Congress Holds Secret Session to Discuss the Cerrutti Claim.

Colon, Colombia, August 7, via Galveston, Tex.—It is understood in local circles that congress is holding a secret session at Bogota discussing the matter of the settlement of the Cerrutti claim.

The dissatisfaction over the eventual forced settlement of the claim and the consequent drain upon Colombia's resources is beginning to create much bitter feeling throughout the country.

Even the Italian colonies at Barranquilla and other ports are resenting the actions of the Italian government.

Nurses for the Camps.

New York, August 7.—Miss A. E. Maxwell, superintendent of the training school for nurses at the Presbyterian hospital, left today, accompanied by twenty nurses, for Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga. Six nurses were also sent to Old Point Comfort and a like number to Chattanooga.

PROMINENT MISSOURIAN DEAD.

Colonel James M. Broadhead Passes Away at His Home in St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 7.—Colonel James M. Broadhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland, is dead as the result of a disease from which he has been wasting away for some time. Colonel Broadhead, who was born in Virginia, came to this state when sixteen years of age. At the breaking out of the civil war he did much to preserve Missouri to the union.

Mr. Broadhead was one of the leaders of the democratic party of the country for a number of years, and at the national democratic convention in 1876, he received a good many votes for president, including the 16 votes of Missouri.

Sidney F. Powell, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special.) Sidney F. Powell, a well known merchant of this city, died tonight of dysentery after a brief illness. Mr. Powell was an ex-confederate soldier, having served through the war in the old Lookout battery commanded by Captain Watkins. Mr. Powell did business in Atlanta from 1883 to 1889 and had many friends in that city.

Sick Coming to Fort McPherson.

Fernandina, Fla., August 7.—Philip Dalzell, company H, Fifth Ohio regiment, died this morning of typhoid fever, and the remains were taken to Youngstown, O., for interment. The hospital train in charge of Major Richardson arrived this morning, and are now busily engaged taking on the sick, aggregating about 200, for Fort McPherson. It is expected that the train, consisting of nine sleepers and four auxiliary cars, will leave at 11 o'clock tonight.

John Joiner, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon, at his residence on Poplar street, Mr. John Joiner died, after a long illness with Bright's disease. Mr. Joiner leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his death. He was a prominent member of the Second Baptist church, at which place the funeral services were conducted this morning. The remains of Mr. Joiner were interred in Oconee cemetery.

GROWTH OF THE CARRYING TRADE

Bureau of Statistics Furnishes Some Interesting Figures.

THE RIVALRY OF THE PORTS

In Getting Trade with Other Countries.

COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS

Nearly All the Ports Show Increased Business—Those of the Pacific Leading.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, August 7.—(Special.)—Representatives of the great ports of the United States will be interested in some figures which the bureau of statistics of the treasury department has just compiled regarding the import and export trade of the various ports of the country and comparing the year's business with that of preceding years. The rivalry between the coast cities for the honor and profit of handling a satisfactory proportion of the foreign commerce has been unusually sharp in the past year or two. The rapid growth of the carrying trade along the chain of great lakes and thence by canal or rail to the coast, the sharp competition and reduced rates by rail from the great grain fields of the west to the south Atlantic ports and the increased rail and water facilities of transportation between the upper Mississippi valley and the gulf ports, together with improved harbor facilities at various points, have produced material changes in the drift of the great bulk of the grain and provision product of the country which goes to Europe, while our increased commerce with Asia and Oceanica has materially and advantageously affected the business of the ports on the Pacific coast. These facts, together with the claims that certain ports enjoy special advantages in railway rates and terminal facilities, have made the interest in the comparative business of the various ports unusually great.

A comparison of the figures covering the exports and imports of the various ports during the fiscal year with those of preceding years presents some interesting and suggestive facts bearing on this subject. They show that the Atlantic ports considered as an entire group retained, when compared with the preceding year, their normal proportion of the exports of the year, but lost slightly in imports, the total increase in exportation in these ports being 17.61 per cent. while the total increase in exportation from the entire country was 17.3 per cent; the total importation of the Atlantic ports, however, fell 41.4 per cent, while the total importation into the country decreased but 19.3 per cent. The gulf ports did not, as a whole, maintain the rate of increase which the country at large made in exports, their percentage of gain being but 8.6 per cent, against an average of 17.3 per cent for the total; while their loss in imports was still greater, being 29.9 per cent, against an average of 19.3 per cent for the entire country. The Pacific ports made the most satisfactory record of any group, their gain in exports being 25.7 per cent, while they actually gained in imports 16.3 per cent, the total imports for the country were being decreased 19.3 per cent. The northern border ports made the largest percentage of gain in exportations, their total for the year being 27.3 per cent greater than that of the preceding year, while in importations they lost 21.1 per cent.

Considered by Ports.

Taking up the ports individually, however, and considering their percentage of the total commerce during a longer term of years, the contrasts and comparisons increase in interest.

Beginning with the port of New York, it is found that she handled only 45.9 per cent of the foreign commerce of the country, against 52.5 per cent in 1890; 52.2 per cent in 1893, 51.4 per cent in 1896 and 48 per cent in 1897. The loss is altogether in exportations, having been in 1898 but 36.1 per cent of the total exportations of the country, against 37.2 per cent in 1897; 40.1 per cent in 1896 and 41.3 per cent in 1894; while her importations in 1898 were 65.3 per cent of the total imports of the country, against 64.1 per cent in 1896 and 63.4 per cent in 1894.

Boston did not make a satisfactory record either in her imports or exports during the year just ended. Her importations were only 8.3 per cent of the total imports of the country, against 11.8 per cent in 1897, 10.1 per cent in 1896, 9.1 per cent in 1895, 9.1 per cent in 1893 and 8.4 per cent in 1891. Her exportations were in 1898 only 9.5 per cent of the total, against 10.8 per cent in 1896, 10.5 in 1895 and 10.8 per cent in 1893. Taking the total imports and exports of the country, Boston had in 1898 but 9.1 per cent of the total, against 10.5 per cent in 1896 and 1897, 9.9 per cent in 1895 and 9.6 in 1893.

Philadelphia's percentage of the total foreign commerce of the year was not altogether satisfactory, when compared with that of previous years. Her importations were 5.1 per cent of the total imports into the country, while in 1897 they were 6.2 per cent, in 1895 6.6 per cent, in 1894 8.2 per cent and in 1893 7.6 per cent. Her exportations were 4.5 per cent, against 4.5 per cent in 1897, 4.4 per cent in 1896, 4.3 per cent 1895, 5.8 per cent in 1893 and 5.6 per cent in 1892, her percentage of the total imports and exports being in 1898 4.7 per cent, in 1897 5.2 per cent, in 1895 5.2 per cent, in 1895 5.4 per cent, in 1894 6.9 per cent, in 1893 6.74 per cent and in 1892 6.38 per cent.

Baltimore made material gains in her exports, though in imports there was a slight loss in her percentage of the total importations, into the country. Her percentage of the total exports of the country was in 1898 9.6 per cent, in 1897 8.1 per cent, in 1896 7.5 per cent, in 1895 7.6 per cent, in 1894 8.7 per cent, and in 1890 8.7 per cent. Her importations in 1898 were 1.2 per cent of the total imports into the country, in 1897 1.4 per cent, in 1896 1.7 per cent, in 1895 1.6 per cent, in 1893 and in 1894 1.8 per cent, and in 1891 2.4 per cent. Her share of the total foreign commerce of the country was in 1898 6.9 per cent, in 1897 5.3 per cent, in 1895 and 1896 4.3 per cent, in 1890 5.8 per cent and in 1890 5.2 per cent.

Newport News shows a rapid gain in her exports, which, in 1898 were 2.4 per cent of the total of the country, against 2.1 per cent in 1897, 1.6 per cent in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and a little less than 1 per cent in 1898 more than three times those of 1894; the total, however, forming less than 1 per cent of the total imports into the country, while in 1898 1.7 per cent, in 1897 1.2 per cent, while prior to that time they formed less than 1 per cent of the total.

The gulf ports increased their exportations materially, especially in wheat and wheat flour, though in corn there was a heavy decrease. Galveston increased her exports over those of last year 17.6 per cent, while of those New Orleans increased 11 per cent over those of last year. In imports Galveston made a marked increase, those of 1898 being 49.7 per cent greater than those of 1897, while New Orleans lost materially in her imports, which in 1898 were 41.9 per cent less than in 1897. The imports at New Orleans in 1896 amounted to 1.57 per cent of the total imports into the country, against 2.17 per cent in 1897, 2.76 per cent in 1894 and 2.41 per cent in 1891, while the exports were 9.15 per cent of the total of the country in 1898, against 9.66 per cent in 1897, 9.18 per cent in 1893, 12.74 per cent in 1892 and 12.69 per cent in 1890. Galveston's share of the total exportations of the country in 1898 was 5.6 per cent, against 5.54 per cent in 1897, 4.2 per cent in 1896, 3.93 per cent in 1894, 3.13 per cent in 1892 and 2.88 per cent in 1890.

Pacific coast ports, as already indicated, show a gain both in imports and exports. San Francisco exported in 1898 3.14 per cent of the total exports of the country, against 3.08 per cent in 1895, 2.79 per cent in 1894, 3.96 per cent in 1892 and 4.24 per cent in 1890. Her percentage of the imports was in 1898 6.98 per cent, in 1897 4.50 per cent, in 1895 4.95 per cent and in 1890 6.18 per cent. The Puget sound customs district gained materially in her share of the commerce of the country, her exports in 1898 being 1.45 per cent of the total, against 1.13 per cent in 1897, .78 per cent in 1896, .55 per cent in 1893 and .39 per cent in 1890, while the imports of the year, although slightly less than those of 1897, were much greater than those of any prior year.

Taking up the leading articles of our exports, such as wheat, corn flour, etc., it is found that the north Atlantic ports have lost materially in their proportion of the export trade, while their loss becomes the gain of ports farther south. New York, which in 1893 handled 33.7 per cent of the wheat exported, handled but 24.9 per cent of the wheat exported in 1898; her percentage of the corn export of 1893 was 26.7 per cent and in 1898 but 20.3 per cent; her percentage of the flour export, which in 1893 was 36.2 per cent, fell to 32.3 per cent in 1898, while her percentage of the exportation of oats, which in 1893 was 83,3 per cent, fell to 58.2 per cent in 1898. Boston exported in 1898 less than 6 per cent of the wheat crop, against over 14 per cent in 1897, and but 6.5 per cent of the corn exports, against over 10 per cent in 1894.

This loss of grain exports by New York and Boston became the gain of Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, Galveston and certain of the northern border ports. Baltimore handled in 1898 147 per cent of the wheat exportations, against 8.1 per cent in 1897; Newport News increased from less than 1 per cent in 1896 to over 2 per cent in 1898; New Orleans increased from less, than 4 per cent in 1897 to over 11 per cent in 1898, and Galveston increased from 4.5 per cent in 1897 to over 7 per cent in 1898. In corn exports, however, New Orleans and Galveston lost, New Orleans dropping from 17.2 per cent of the total corn exports of 1897 to 11.1 per cent in 1898, while Galveston dropped from 3.4 per cent in 1897 to 2.3 per cent in 1898.

SOUTH'S NEW INDUSTRIES.

Progress of This Section for the Past Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—The more important of the new industries reported by The Tradesman for the week ended August 6th include a canning factory in North Carolina and a $100,000 coal mining investment in the same state; three cotton seed oil mills in South Carolina, one in Arkansas and one in Tennessee, a cotton mill in north Georgia, an electric light plant in West Virginia and a $50,000 electric power plant in South Carolina, two flouring mills in the latter state, a gold mining company and a glass works in Georgia; a land improvement company in Louisiana; a machine shop in north Alabama; a sawmill in Florida; telephone plants in Kentucky and South Carolina; a $50,000 timber company in Louisiana; a private waterworks system in Arkansas and a wire fence factory in Kentucky.

Manchester Market Dull.

Manchester, August 7.—The market has been full but firm during the week. A fair yarn export business has been done in mules to India waters and to the far east at low prices. The home trade is buying for daily wants, pending crop development. In cloth there are plenty of orders, which are unworkable, chiefly for Calcutta.

THAT PRIZE AT CHARLESTON.

Frenchmen Working Hard To Release the Olinde Rodrigues.

Charleston, S. C., August 7.—(Special.)—Great pressure in Washington is being brought to bear on the state department by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and the French Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company for the release of the French steamer Olinde-Rodrigues, which was captured by the cruiser New Orleans in a supposed attempt to run the blockade into Cuban ports and sent to Charleston in charge of a prize crew. The government is asked to release the vessel on the ground that she was not trying to run any blockade. The department of justice is considering the matter with a view of reaching an early and satisfactory settlement. In the meantime, however, the prize commissioners in Charleston are rushing aong with the taking of testimony and this now is practically completed The commissioners expect to make a report to District Judge Brawley tomorrow.

While the investigation as to whether the Olinde-Rodrigues is a sure enough blockade runner is pending, the owners of the ship are negotiating to have her released on bond. This is allowed under the provisions of the United States statutes and it is likely that a bond will be accepted.

The Frenchman is one of the finest prizes of the war Besides having a value of $200,000 or more it is believed that an enormous amount of gold is stowed away in the hold of the ship. This rumor, which is believed to be true by the prize crew, cannot be verified as yet as the prize commissioners refuse to discuss it The report is also current on the vessel that two cannon are concealed under the water line. The story of gold being aboard has caused great excitement among the deputy marshals and members of the prize crew from the New Orleans, and extra precautions are being taken to prevent the passengers from throwing the precious metal into the sea. M. Dominic Sam, a son of the president of Hayti, is a prisoner on the steamer. When he arrived here he sent a cablegram to his father telling of his trouble and the message will cost the president about $50 to get it from the cable office. M. Sam is inclined to kick at the delay of holding him here and seems particularly anxious to reach his father. Ex-Prime Minister Ferman, of Hayti, is also an baord with his wife. Several priests and nuns are aboard, and taken altogether the big Frenchman has about the most unique party captured since the beginning of hostilities.

The Olinde-Rodrigues was formerly one of the Hamburg-American line boats that plied between Hamburg and New York. Recently, however, the vessel made a number of runs from Havre to Cuba.

Believed To Be an Impositor.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special.) A smooth citizen dressed in sailor uniform, with a cap bearing the name of the United States ship Baltimore, has been reaping a harvest here by stating that he was with Dewey at the battle of Manila. He claimed that his time had expired, that he had come home and had re-enlisted and was on his way to Tortugas to ship on the Iowa, to which he said he had been assigned. It is believed he is an impostor. He left here today headed for Atlanta.

Street Car Strike Settled.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 7.—The strike of employees of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company was settled today. The company has revoked the rule requiring old employees to make a deposit of $25 as surety and has agreed to receive at any time a grievance committee of its employees. The strikers waive recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America; the purchasing of seven tickets of the Lake Side railway to sell to passengers, and all minor details. The men will return to work at the usual time tomorrow morning.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts to the stomach health and strength. Pleasant to take.

A great Tonic. Sold only in bottles.

MAY INVESTIGATE THE COURTS.

Complaints That Alabama Commissioners Make Much Money.

Washington, August 7.—(Special.)—There is a sensation brewing in Alabama based on the conduct of the United States courts. There is talk of a general investigation, though as far as I have been able to learn, no movement to that end has yet been begun.

The department of justice has just finished the investigation of the case of one of the United States court commissioners and others of Judge Bruce's appointees are in danger of investigation.

Commissioner C. D. Alexander, of Attala, whose accounts were some time ago suspended for apparent frauds against the government, has recently been examined by a department of justice examiner whose report is decidedly against the commissioner. It shows that Commissioner Alexander has resorted to systematic falsification of his accounts. One of his methods, as discovered by the examiner, was to give to witnesses before his court larger certificates for mileage and per diem than they were entitled to and then buy in the certificates at a large discount. His practice is said to have been to buy all the witness certificates that were for sale and to adjourn his court from day to day in order to extend the per diem of witnesses and secure for himself an extra per diem, when it would have been an easy matter to dispose of the case or cases in hand in one day.

This is given as a sample of the methods resorted to by these commissioners. Of course this does not apply to all of them, but it is alleged by those familiar with the conditions that there is much rottenness in Alabama.

A prominent lawyer of that state who is here and in talking of the reasons for complaint of the heavy expenses of the court down there, said: "When the United States marshals and district attorneys as well as the clerks got fees instead of salaries crooked commissioners were often appointed to hunt up cases , so the marshals, attorneys and clerks might get their maximum fees. But now that none but clerks are on fees the system ought to be in a good way toward improvement and would be if good commissioners were appointed. The system of opening and holding courts under Judge Bruce has been such as to insure the clerks their maximum fees, and that is why, for the amount of business done, that court is classed as the most expensive in the south."

This gentleman who has been quietly looking into the records promises a lively investigation by congress. He seems to think that the matter will be taken up this winter.

SPAIN'S CABINET APPROVES ANSWER

Continued from First Page.

and any minister consenting to such cession without this sanction is liable, according to the penal code, to imprisonment for life. It will be necessary, therefore, to convoke the cortes some time before the treaty of peace is ratified, but the government has not yet decided at what stage of the proceedings this necessary formality will be observed. In some well informed quarters doubts are expressed as to whether the Spanish note will be dispatched to Washington quite so soon as is generally expected."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them.

"A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt and the manner of evacuating Cuba and Porto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests at these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of future of the Philippines will be setled by the same body.

"Treaty will be signed subjected to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately.

"The cabinet council tonight will be to appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

"Apparently the public is little concerned about the progress of the peace negotiations. There were bull fights as usual yesterday (Sunday) and the customary amusement proceeded with the utmost gayety.

"El Imparcial proposes a new scheme for the settlement of the Cuban debt. It takes it for granted that the United States cannot be asked to assume the burden of about $160,000,000 debt existing when the rebellion began in 1895 and the $140,000,000 spent since and it suggests that Spain should undertake to pay interest and redemption on the Cuban debt until the new West Indian republic is in a position to do so, which El Imparcial affects to believe Cuba could soon do, when its vast natural resources were developed under an American protectorate.

"The same paper goes on to say that Spanish finances will be very seriously compromised and the interests of Spanish and foreign holders of Cuban stock also, if the United States does nothing for the Cuban debt. The Madrid press insists that this matter will yet be mooted in the negotiations between Spain and the United States.

"The papers comment on Senor Sagasta's astuteness in consulting the political leaders. This act has greatly strengthened his position because nearly all approved in his peace policy and none had any feasible plan to propose for prolonging the war or getting better peace terms.

"The comments on the conditions of peace are very reserved. If the United States insists upon an immediate evacuation of the Antilles the cortes will be invoked forthwith. Tomorrow the queen regent will sign a degree increasing the note circulation of the Bank of Spain. The work of strengthening the fortifications in the vicinity of Gibraltar goes on unceasingly."

The Daily News, in its editorial, echoes the opinions of The Times regarding the Cuban difficulty. It characterizes General Ames's dispatch as "one of the strongest and strangest that ever came from a military source," and says:

"It speaks wonders for the candor of the navy department that the dispatch was ever published. If its publication had preceded the acceptance of peace it might have considerably retarded that event."

Lipton Says He Won't Be Beaten.

London, August 8.—The Daily Chronicle publishes today an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of which he said:

"In the past there has been a tendency to underrate the smartness of the American yachtsmen and yachts. I do not intend to repeat this mistake. Everything will be done that money and brains can do. I say this in no boasting spirit, but rather as a tribute to the caliber of the men we are going to meet on the other side. I cannot divulge the plans, because that would enlighten competitors, but I may say that my yacht will be made in a style in which no yacht was ever made before. I do not intend to be beaten."

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE IS ILL.

Widow of Louis Napoleon Is Reported as Being Quite Sick.

Paris, August 7.—Ex-Empress Eugenie is reported seriously ill.

Eugenie, ex-empress of the French, and widow of Louis Napoleon, is the daughter of Dona Maria Kirkpatrick, of Closburn, Dumfreisshire, Countess Dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army. On the death of the Count de Montijos his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of the position of herself and two daughters, one of whom married the duke of Alba and Berwick.

For Eugenie, the Countess Teba, a higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, accompanied by her mother, she paid a long visit to Paris, where, at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries she was distinguished by the dignity and elegance of her demeanor and by great personal beauty of the aristocratic English, rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive.

Shortly after the opposition of the higher northern powers had put an end to the idea of a union between Emperor Napoleon III and the Princess Carola Wasa, of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess de Montijos, a measure which excited some disapproval among them and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office.

During the short time that intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization the Countess Teba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysee. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on January 29, 1853, at Notre Dame, the empress then being in her twenty-seventh year.

On March 16, 1856, she became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte. Up to the outbreak of the war between France and Germany her life was comparatively uneventful, being passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette. When the war was declared and Emperor Napoleon took the field the empress was appointed regent (July 27, 1870). Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on September 4th, she hastily left the Tuileries and escaped from France, landing five days later at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and shortly afterwards joining the prince imperial at Hastings. Camden house, at Chiselhurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the imperial exiles. In the following year the empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother.

The Emperor Napoleon III died at Chiselhurst January 9, 1873, and in 1879 the prince imperial, who had accompanied the English army in the Zulu war, was killed. His body was brought to England and buried at Chiselhurst and the following year on the anniversary of her son's death the empress went to Zululand to visit the fatal spot. In 1881 she removed from Camden house to the Farnborough estate in Hampshire, close to the borders of the county of Surrey.

A Champion Sneezer.

"Did you ever know a man who could sneeze loud enough to break up a camp meeting, to stop the taking of testimony in court, and cause a bellowing cow to stop in disgust and wonder what the noise was that was drowning its thunderous voice?" said an old fisherman, quoted by The Louisville Post.

On being informed that his sneezer was entitled to the cake and all the accessories necessary to conduct an up-to-date bakery, the gentleman consented to tell more of his sneezing friend. He said:

"While fishing in a mountain town in eastern Kentucky last fall I went to the village near by one rainy morning to attend circuit court. The judge was delivering an impressive charge to the grand jury, and every ear was listening to catch each word, when the stillness of the court was broken by an unearthly ker-chew, ker-chew, ker-chew, etc. The judge was thunderstruck, and instantly every eye was turned toward the rear of the room, where a little unobtrusive looking old farmer sat sneezing as if his head were coming off. The judge ordered the sheriff to bring the intruder before the bench. The offender came forward, and the judge had a fine entered against the innocent cause of the disturbance.

"Two of the sneezer's friends were called, who testified to the man's good character and high standing, but said they could hear him sneeze three miles any day in the year. One said that the sneezer once broke up a camp meeting with a sneezing spell, and that he saw an enraged bovine stop a thunderous bellowing fit to look in wonder at the human who could make more noise than a mad bull. But the old fellow couldn't help it, and the fine was remitted."

Commodore Schley's Quickness.

From The Washington Post.

"Commodore Schley is about the quickest thinker I was ever shipmates with," said an old ex-man-o'-war's man, now a messenger in the navy department. "I was a bo'sun's mate with him when he was the commander of one of the old windjammers. We were on the South Atlantic station. We pulled into the harbor of Montevideo for fresh provisions one morning, and Commander Schley's gig was dropped to take him off to the beach to see the American consul on some business. Schley, when the gig's crew pulled her alongside the gangway, stepped into the boat with a good deal of difficulty, for Montevideo is the roughest harbor in the world, and with the motion of the ship and the rocking of the gig it required some seamanship to get aboard of the running boat. The cox'un of the gig gave the order to shove off a bit ahead of time, before Schley had got aft to his seat. Just then a big wave struck the ship on the port side, and she keeled over, while the gig rose almost level with the starboard gun'ls. A big gun was hanging with her snout directly above Schley's head when this happened, and if he hadn't done a bit of rapid thinking his skull would have been crushed like an egg shell. He just happened to take in the situation out of the tail of his eye, however, and he dropped into the bottom of the gig on all fours in the nick of time to save his life!"

LADY CHINA DEALERS.

One More Avenue of Money Making Open to Women in England.

From Pearson's Weekly.

As an example of the manner in which ladies are invading callings hitherto monopolized by men Christie's affords the latest instance.

As some of the best authorized on china have always been found among the fair sex, what more natural than that ladies, on whom the present agricultural depression in land has weighed too heavily, should seek to turn their knowledge to profitable account by a little buying and selling? Accordingly the lady dealer has now blossomed into existence, and apparently has come to stay. Armed with catalogues, several well-known figures in London society have during the present season been very conspicuous at Christie's during big sales. Some devote themselves to jewelry, others to china. The latter are easily spotted. Armed with Mrs. Palliser's work on marks, and with an experience, perhaps none too great, the first thing they do when they examine a plate is to look for the mark, all lovers of china knowing that the value of a piece is to be found in blue crosses, crescents, golden anchors, and similar signs. China dealers of the male persuasion seldom confer, but lady dealers, doubtful perhaps whether a particular piece has been engraved in Maryatt or Chaffers, chatter volubly together.

To see lady dealers holding nightly conferences over Plymouth teapots, walking up and down in a fidgety manner, ever and anon eyeing bow sphinxes, a Bristol coffee cup, a Chelsea saucer, or a Fulham mug, to watch the gleam of battle steal into their eyes when another lady declares her determination to possess some coveted article on the morrow, reveals woman in a new aspect. At present there is more than one impecunious lady of title clearing her £2,000 a year by buying and selling at Christie's. There are plenty of people who, shunning an ordinary dealer, would gladly do business with a baroness.

The love of being photographed is also providing a decent livelihood now for many scions of ancient families in reduced circumstances. Moving in the best of society, they find many opportunities for persuading hard-working celebrities, who would never dream of going to a professional photographer to a sitting. Even if the victim be inclined to demur the knowledge, or say rather the suspicion, that he is doing his impecunious friend a good turn would be likely to cause him to relent. The work of the amateur photographer is not, of course, distinguished by a high excellence, but, on the other hand, the pose of their sitters is generally much more unconstrained and the expression more natural than the wooden smile that so often disfigures the features of great folk when taken professionally. The amateur they know, and the knowledge that they are doing somebody a good turn helps the picture wonderfully.

WAR HELPED WOMEN.

Loss of 1,000,000 Men in Civil Conflict Made a Way for Women.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

One of the most interesting as well as important factors in the labor problem today is the employment of women in the various departments of labor once reserved for men, and the competition of women with men in the struggle of life.

There were some 22,000,000 persons of both sexes engaged in gainful pursuits of all sorts in 1890. Of these about 4,000,000 were females and 18,000,000 males. There were according to the same census, about 13,000,000 families in the United States. In 1860 there were about 10,000,000 workers of both sexes, and of these one-twentieth, or 500,000, were females. These were engaged chiefly in clothing factories, cotton mills, and in shoe binding, and they were found almost wholly in the New England states, whose men had gone away to sea or to the new lands of the west and left their women dependent. In the west and in the south a woman seldom went away from home to work, or, if so, they were occupied with household duties in families. After the civil war the situation was vastly changed. A million men lost their lives or were so disabled as to be incapacitated to support themselves. The south suffered more than any other section, and many women were left self-dependent. It was a new thing to see white women in the southern states start out to seek work in avenues that had been previously closed to women. They could not take domestic service, because such places were monopolized by the negroes who had been brought up to that sort of work. The posts of teaching the young did not afford places for all who were forced to work, and thus the white women of the south emulated their sisters of the north and west in seeking the means of earning a livelihood in every honorable work within their capacity, and, however much the necessity for such a state of things is regretted, it must be recognized all the same.

It is not only unmanly, but it is outrageously unjust for men to complain that women are driving them out of employment. There are 13,000,000 heads of families in the United States. Some of these are widows, but the greatest number are men. There are men enough in the country to support all the women if they would. The fact is that they do not. It is their own fault. If every man who pretends to be a man were supporting a woman as he should, there would be probably 4,000,000 places in offices, stores, shops, and factories that are now occupied by women workers left free to men, and the women would be at home.

The worst feature in the entire situation is that the women are put off with about one-half the wages given to men for the same service. This is an outrage in many cases. When the women acquire the power in business which they have always been able to wield in love, they will correct the evil of lower wages, too.

SCISSORED AND SEIZED.

Happy, Though Married.

Humboldt, Kan., Herald.

Mr. F. A. McCarty (that's us) and Miss Nannie Fisher (that's more of us) were united in marriage Wednesday, July 27th, at 10 a. m. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, which we have only a faint recollection of. Some way, events seemed to crowd on each other then. And God has given us the best earthly thing within his gift. The joy in a sweet wife is too great to be described—too sacred to be spoken of.

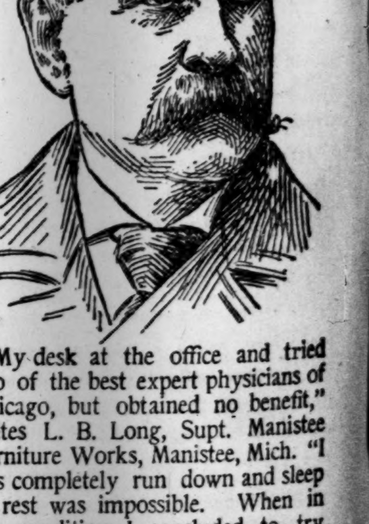
World's Oldest Newspapers.

The Empire.

The oldest newspaper in the world is the Tsing-Pao, or Peking News, founded in the year 710 A. D. Until quite recently it was supposed that the Kin-Pan, a Chinese journal published in Peking for the last 1,000 years, was the oldest newspaper in the world. In a very able work recently published, however, Imbault Huart, the French consul at Canton, shows that this high honor belongs to the Tsing-Pao, which has been published continuously since, the year 710, and is even said to have been founded some 200 years before that data, or early in the sixth century, 800 years before a newspaper was known in Europe.

Harry P. Flavin has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific, to succeed Robert R. Sutherland, resigned. The appointee will report to Superintendent Baxter, and under him will have charge of the bridges of the first and second districts of the main line and some of the branch lines in Nebraska.

Gave Up



My desk at the office and tried two of the best expert physicians of Chicago, but obtained no benefit," writes L. B. Long, Supt. Manistee Furniture Works, Manistee, Mich. "I was completely run down and sleep or rest was impossible. When in this condition I concluded to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and after using three bottles, am now enjoying good health and attending to business without any fatigue whatever. It restored my health completely."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

NAVIGATION ON THE OCMULGEE

Captain Miller of the City of Macon Resigns His Position.

AFTER SUCCESSFUL TRIPS

Between Macon and Brunswick with the Boat.

MR. JAMES R. HICKS MEETS ACCIDENT

Injured While Trying To Stop a Runaway Horse—Tax Values in Bibb County—Other News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Captain Miller, of the boat City of Macon, has resigned his position, and has been succeeded by Captain Ellis Hathaway. Captain Miller has been in charge of the City of Macon since it first commenced to ply the Ocmulgee between Macon and Brunswick, and he has been very successful in the operation of the boat. Captain Hathaway is an experienced river boatman, and the City of Macon will, no doubt, do a good business under him. The City of Macon arrived from Brunswick yesterday heavily laden, and will leave Macon on Tuesday for Brunswick with a good cargo. Navigation on the Ocmulgee river from Macon to Brunswick is proving a great success.

In the next congress Hon. C. L. Bartlett, the able and energetic congressman from the sixth district, propose to make special efforts to get a large appropriation to be used in work on the Ocmulgee between Macon and Hawkinsville in deepening the channel and clearing it of certain obstructions. Most of the appropriations that have been made by congress for the Ocmulgee have been applied on the stream below Hawkinsville. Congressman Bartlett proposes to have this changed, at least to the extent of having the river between Macon and Hawkinsville also worked.

Mr. Hicks's Condition.

Mr. James R. Hicks, who was so severely hurt yesterday, is resting easy today, and there now seems bright hope of his recovery, though on yesterday it was thought he was fatally injured. Mr. Hicks was standing in his stable, on Plum street, when a runaway horse dashed by, and Mr. Hicks tried to stop him. Mr. Hicks was hurled up against a post, thrown to the floor and stepped on by the horse. Blood gushed from the ears, nose, mouth and eyes of Mr. Hicks, and it was feared that he was killed. The side of his face was also badly lacerated. He was given prompt medical attention, and carried to his home.

Festival and Dance.

A festival and dance will be given tomorrow afternoon and night at Ocmulgee park, under the auspices of the Army and Navy League. The proceeds will be applied for the purchase of soups and various delicacies for the sick and wounded soldiers at Fort McPherson. Fifty cents will be charged for dancing. Refreshments will be served at 10 cents.

Bankruptcy Case.

It is thought there will be many applications filed in bankruptcy, not only in this district, but in all the districts of the state. A lawyer from a neighboring district who was visiting in Macon said that he alone has over forty petitions to prepare.

Judge Speer has issued the following order:

"In re Rules in Bankruptcy. Ordered: That the proceedings in bankruptcy be directed as closely as practicable to the rules of the United States court for the southern district of Georgia until the adoption of rules as authorized by statute.

"EMORY SPEER."

Tax Values in Bibb.

The tax returns of Bibb county for the year 1898 have been completed, and they show a decrease in valuation as compared to last year of $329,714. In view of the general depreciation of values of all kind throughout the United States, this is not a bad showing for Bibb. The total valuation of property of all kinds for 1898 is $15,777,078. Last year the figures were $15,447,364.

Newsy Notes.

Beautiful music was rendered today at Christ Episcopal church. A new "Te Deum" was executed.

The many friends of Father Winklereid will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe spell of sickness.

Professor Macon, of Mercer university, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church this morning.

On yesterday I. B. English & Co received Macon's first bale of new cotton for this season. It came from J. T. Ragan, of Bronwood.

Monte Christo will be presented at Cump's park tomorrow night by the specialty company of Neal & Floyd.

The Epworth League of the Mulberry Street church held very interesting services tonight.

Mr. Phil Townsend has as his guest Mr. Luther Herring, night manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, of Atlanta.

Captain George W. Morgan has gone on a visit to New York.

Mrs Minnie Cone will leave tomorrow on a visit to Tate Spring.

Miss Minnie Beck has returned to Atlanta. She has been visiting Mrs. A. J. Orr.

During the summer months those in charge of the Sunday school and league services at Centenary are making special efforts to have attractive services. At the services this afternoon there were present Mr. T. L. Mallory, superintendent of the Vineville Sunday school with sweet singers from his school. There was some very fine music At the league service tonight there was a missionary programme arranged by Mrs. L. H. Bingham, and participated in by a number of the young lady members.

On next Thursday a committee from the Macon Carnival Association will go to Atlanta to see about obtaining low railroad rates from the commission at the time of the carnival in October.

A number of Macon Knights of Pythias will attend the annual grand encampment of the order to be held at Indianapolis, August 22d to 29th.

Mrs James P. Chapman has gone to Indian Spring, where she will attend the annual holiness camp meeting.

A porter of a Pullman sleeping car on the Southern railroad has been to the city barracks and identified the negro, J. H. Williams, as ane he has often seen about the trains of the Southern. Williams is now under commitment for having stolen the watch of Mr. W. F. Combs, on the night of March 9th last, while that gentleman was asleep in a berth in a Pullman sleeper.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN MACON.

"Babe" Sawyer and R. H. Hambric Fight with Knives and Bricks.

Macon, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—This afternoon "Babe" Sawyer and R. H. Hambric, two well known white men, had a serious fight on Oglethorpe street, in front of Factory Row, near Bibb Mills No. 2, which might have resulted in the death of both men but for timely separation. As it was, Sawyer cut Hambric with a knife on the left side of the face and also stabbed him in the nipple near the left armpit. Hambric severely pounded Sawyer in the face with his fist and Sawyer was given a bad lick on the back of his head with a brick, either by Hambric or a third party.

Misses Lou and Mollie Sawyer ran out of their houses to separate the combatants and in their effort to take a knife out of the hands of Hambric, Miss Lou was cut on the hand and Miss Mollie was cut slightly on the neck. It is claimed that Miss Mollie was designedly cut by Hambric.

Misses Lou and Mollie Sawyer are sisters of "Babe" Sawyer and the fight occurred in front of their house. It is said R. H. Hambric and his brother, John Hambric, went to Sawyer's house this afternoon, and John, who, so it is alleged, was drunk, entered Sawyer's house and commenced to quarrel with him. In order to avoid a fuss, Sawyer left his house and went to the home of his sisters, Misses Lou and Mollie, near by, and was followed by the two men and finally the difficulty ensued between R. H. Hambric and Sawyer, as above related.

It has not been ascertained if John Hambric was engaged in the fight, but it is believed that he was. Policeman Kimbrel soon appeared on the scene and he made cases on the police docket against R. H. Hambric and Sawyer for fighting, and charged John Hambric with fighting. Sawyer and R. H. Hambric were too severely injured and bled too freely from their wounds to be locked up at the barracks. Both men are at home attended by a physician. Sawyer and R. H. Hambric are brothers-in-law.

WAS SHOT BY THE OFFICER.

Jack Davis Lies Dangerously Wounded in Ware Jail.

Waycross, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Jack Davis, a middle aged white man, of medium size, wearing a small sandy moustache, is a wounded prisoner in the jail here. He was brought here from Coffee county yesterday for safe keeping. While resisting arrest a week or two ago he was shot through the back of the neck and the bullet came out his month, knocking out two front teeth. Davis is dangerously wounded, but it is thought he will recover. He says he is in a bad fix. It will be remembered that a gang of burglars operated extensively in the vicinity of Douglas recently and Jack Davis, George and Tom Sizemore and others were charged with being members. Tom Sizemore and Davis were arrested and George Sizemore fled the country. Davis escaped from the officers and was captured after a fierce resistance. He is charged with several robberies and also with resisting officers.

TANGLE IN THE THIRTIETH.

Who Is the Nominee of the Democrats for State Senator?

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The thirteenth senatorial district is in a tangle over the democratic nomination for senator.

Under the rotation system it was Madison county's time to name the senator, but the executive committee of the three counties met recently at Comer and passed a resolution allowing Oglethorpe and Elbert counties to vote in the primaries.

Dr. R. P. Sorrells, one of the candidates, declared that this action was without authority, as the people had not armed the committee with this power, and accordingly he submitted his claims only to the voters of Madison county, which county he carried.

Judge Daniel carried Elbert and Oglethorpe over Colonel Kinnebrew. He regards himself as the democratic nominee, while Dr. Sorrells also claims to be the regular nominee.

The race will be run out in October between Messrs. Sorrells and Daniel, and will be close and exciting.

Bound Over to Court.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon Judge Kinnebrew bound over Messrs. Tom Erwin and Will Smith, of Oglethorpe county, on the charge of conspiracy. The bonds were promptly given.

Charles Calloway, a negro, who testified in the case against Mr. William Eberhart in the federal court in Atlanta, charged that these two white farmers of Oglethorpe county conspired against him for testifying in that case, and that as a result of this conspiracy Smith beat him badly at Young's stable, in this city, a short while since.

The defendants are perfectly satisfied that they will be able to establish their innocence when the trial comes off in the federal court.

These two cases are among a number of cases that have arisen out of the cases against Eberhart, and the result has given a great deal of trouble in controlling negro labor in Oglethorpe county.

Funeral of Mrs. Mell.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning Mrs. Lurene Mell, wife of Cashier George A. Mell, of the Athens Savings bank, passed away, after a long illness at her home on Milledge avenue.

Mrs. Mell was a daughter of the late Chancellor Patrick H. Mell, and was one of the most beloved young matrons of this city. The funeral services were conducted this afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock at the First Baptist church, and the remains laid to rest in Oconee cemetery.

Broke Her Arm.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Irene, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Conoway, fell yesterday and broke her arm. Both bones were broken, and it is quite a bad injury.

Sent to the Asylum.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—A jury of investigation declared H. Newman, a baker, who recently beat his wife in this city, to be insane, and he has been sent to the asylum at Milledgeville.

Railroad Depot Broken Open.

Leesburg, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Some one broke into the Central railroad depot at this place last night, by bending the iron bars running across the window with a railroad crowbar. The agent has not missed anything as yet, but he is not certain, as he has not checked up. It is supposed they were run off by some one passing. Our marshal has had his eye on three or four strange negroes loafing around town for the last two or three days, and it is thought that the deed was done by them.

Cotton Damaged About Leesburg.

Leesburg, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The cotton crop is being ruined on account of continuous rains. The stalk has grown so large and dense that the fruit is rotting very generally. The bollworms have also appeared in some portions of the county. The wet weather rust is fast going all over the country, and farmers say they will not make a half a crop, which makes them very blue. Other crops are doing very well, except the fodder crop, which will be short on account of the wet weather.

Eighth Senatorial District.

Bainbridge, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The democratic convention met here yesterday to nominate a candidate to represent the eighth senatorial district, embracing the counties of Decatur, Mitchell and Miller. This being Mitchell's time, under the rotation plan, to nominate the candidate, Hon. J. L. Hand, of Pelham, was nominated without opposition. Mr. Hand formerly represented this district in the state senate, and will have an easy walkover this fall.

Examining Ex-Sheriff's Books.

Montgomery, Ala., August 7.—(Special.)—State Examiner Purifoy has filed with Governor Johnston a report on his investigation of the office affairs of former Sheriff George M. Morrow, of Jefferson county. The report, which will be made public tomorrow, shows Dr. Morrow to be indebted to the state more than $3,000, the errors growing chiefly out of misinterpretations of statutes relating to the management of his office. Dr. Morrow is one of the most substantial business men of Birmingham, being the head of the largest wholesale grocery firm in the state. He will promptly settle all of the deficiency he is shown to be due.

Reports from all sections of the state to the commissioner of agriculture bring the information that the cotton crop has been greatly damaged by the continued rains. Until ten days ago the cotton prospect was exceedingly flattering, but the rains may reduce the yield one-third.

THAT IRISH SQUAD AT ST. SIMONS

How Kelly Punishes Offenders in a Texas Company.

SORT OF ROUGH COURTMARTIAL

When an Offense Is Committed Offender Is Brought Before Court.

THEN HE IS SIZED UP PHYSICALLY

Kelly Delegates Casey or Moriarity or Another of the Guard To Lick the Bad Soldier.

Camp John B. Gordon, St. Simon's Island, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Sergeant Heath and Private Calloway, of company G, Third Texas, arrived last night from New Orleans, where they have been on detached service. Just before the arrival of these men a rumor gained ground that the Texans had been ordered to the front. This is an error, and grew out of a notice received by Captain Lapowski that the Second Texas has been ordered to Porto Rico, and also one detached company from each state. I learn tonight that instead of company G being moved away from St. Simons, it is more than probable that others from their regiment will be ordered to join them, and it is very probable that Colonel Smythe, with his regimental headquarters and the two companies now stationed with him at Fort Clark, Texas, will be moved to this camp, where they will be better situated and more convenient for taking transports.

At present the Third is badly scattered. Company G is on St. Simons; Colonel Smythe, his headquarters and companies C and H, are at Fort Clark, Texas; company A, at Corpus Christi; company B, Eagle Pass; companies D and M, Key West; company I, Galveston; company L, Fort Barrancas; companies F and K, Fort Morgan, Alabama; company E, St. Phillipe, Louisiana.

The Texans are considered the greatest military novelties that have ever pitched tents on St. Simons. They are the best funmakers in the camp, and have more jolly good times among themselves and for the amusement of the spectators than ten companies of ordinary men. Casey, Cooligan, Callahan and Moriarity, under Corporal Kelly, is the Irish squad, and in the slang vernacular of the day, they are "birds." Each and everyone is a star performer, and they extract more fun out of ordinary incidents than any two companies ever thought of. They have a novel way of settling disputes among the Texans. When one of the men commits an offense against the rules of the camp, he is called up before the "Irish squad." If the man is found guilty Kelly, as judge, selects the one in his squad nearest the size of the offender, and the two go out in the bushes and have a fair fist and skull fight. The best man wins, and then the two shake hands and return to their duties. Says Kelly:

"You see there is no use in running to the commanding officer day in and day out with little tales of breaches of camp discipline. When our boys don't do right, the Irish squad is ready for duty, and you can bet Casey can do them proper." This method of enforcing discipline, while not exactly according to camp rules, manages to keep the Texans in good fighting trim all the time, and when one of them gets bunged up a little he helps keep the others straight. The Texans have some of the nicest fellows in the Lone Star state in their company, and their conduct before the Islanders has been most exemplary. They forcibly settle their little differences among themselves, but to the visitors they are just as nice and as clever as can be. Myalls, an ex-member of Ringling's circus, is the champion high diver of company G, and the Texans star him every day in the surf. Myalls did the swinging trapeze act for Ringling several years, and afterwards went to cowpunching in the Indian Territory. He can do more fancy high diving than any man ever around these parts. Major Taylor is the rider of the command. His horse obeys him like a human, and goes through a line of tents like an arrow. With the major on him the horse does tricks in riding that bring gasps of astonishment and fear to the uninitiated onlookers.

The North Carolina Troops.

The North Carolina boys are happy over re-enforcements from Fort McPherson. They are now anxious for all of the regiment to come to St. Simons. Colonel Burgwyn has a detail at work clearing up four acres of ground near the lighthouse for drill purposes, and when this is done all of Camp John B. Gordon will be used for tents. Surgeons Brevard and Disney state that they have not but five cases of sickness in camp, and these were contracted before arrival, and developed after reaching this camp. The artesian well to supply the camps with water is now being bored, and will flow 800 gallons per minute. This furnishing of pure water, the surgeons state, will make the camp absolutely healthy.

Today has been a great one in Camp Gordon, and the soldiers have had more visitors than for any two days previous. Extra boats were put on the line, and when the time arrived for dress parade, fully 3,000 spectators were on the island. The dress parade and review was held on the beach, and it was a sight worth traveling many miles to see. A strong wind was blowing toward shore, and although the band was at the head of the column a long way off, every note could be distinctly heard, and mingling with the rolling of the surf, was fascinating to everyone. Colonel Burgwyn and his staff were all in the review, and the boats were held to give every person present a chance to see the sights.

The two companies from Fort McPherson joined the North Carolina regiment today, and appeared for the first time in public this afternoon. They reached Brunswick about 5 o'clock this morning, and were immediately sent aboard the steamer for the island. This gives a total of about 800 men in camp.

Letters received by a prominent citizen of Brunswick today bear letters of introduction to members of Guilford's battery of light infantry. This is a Connecticut battery, and the letter stated that orders had been issued this battery to go to Brunswick, Ga.

TROOPS ARE READY TO EMBARK.

Third and Fifth Regiments of Immunes Reach Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., August 7.—The Third and Fifth regiments of United States volunteers arrived here today, and are in camp awaiting the arrival of transports to take them to Santiago. The Third regiment arrived this morning from Macon, and the Fifth tonight from Columbus, Miss.

The transport Rio Grande arrived today, and is loading the baggage of the Fifth regiment, two battalions of which will go on board tomorrow, and will sail at noon.

The Leona is expected in the morning. The Minnewaska is delayed through an accident to her machinery, and is not expected there before Tuesday. She will carry the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Patrick Ray.

The Fifth regiment received here a set of regimental colors, presented by the ladies of Mississippi, which will be unfurled for the first time on the arrival of the Mississippians at Santiago.

All of the officers and men are anxious to get away. There is no lack of enthusiasm aong them, and the appeals that have been made to the war department to save them from Santiago, the men of both regiments say, are without authority, and misrepresent them by discrediting their valor.

COBB TELLS OF THE TRAGEDY.

Says the Row in Which He Killed Mitchell Was Over a Dog.

Waycross, Ga., August 7.—Julius Cobb, a young white man who has been representing a tailoring establishment in Coffee county, is confined in jail here, having been brought from Douglas by Sheriff Tanner, of Coffee county. He is charged with assault and intent to murder. Cobb was seen in his cell yesterday afternoon. He said he shot Lesh Mitchell in Coffee county a few days ago. The shooting was the outcome of a quarrel about a dead dog. Mitchell killed Cobb's dog and Cobb heard that the dog was running a rabbit, though Mitchell said a sheep was being chased.

The men met at Mose Davis's place, in the Tanner settlement, and quarreled. Cobb says he was cursed terribly by Mitchell and he shot the latter. The bullet entered Mitchell's back and came out against his heart. Mitchell was taken care of by the Davis family and Cobb drove off in a buggy and was captured two days later a few miles above Douglas. Cobb says he has some enemies in the Tanner settlement who will be witnesses against him, because he paid attentions to a certain woman against their wishes.

YOUNGEST OFFICER IN ARMY.

Cliff Kitchen Holds the Position of Coporal in Colonel Ray's Regiment.

Canton, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Probably the youngest volunteer in the service of the United States is Cliff Kitchen, of this place, who enlisted in Colonel Ray's regiment last June. The young man will be seventeen years of age on August 22d.



CORPORAL CLIFFORD B. KITCHEN.
He Is the Youngest Non-Commissioned Officer in Colonel Ray's Regiment.

He is a non-commissioned officer, holding a corporal's place in company E, commanded by Captain Yancey Carter.

Corporal Cliff is the son of William A. Kitchen, of Cherokee county, one of the foremost citizens of this section of the state, having served his county for a number of years as sheriff. His son is in no way an immune from yellow fever and his family have grave fears of the regiment being sent to Santiago in the fever infected district.

Young Kitchen is a strong and healthy youth and will stand many ravages of disease, but the fever may, it is feared, be too much for him.

SIGNAL CORPS TO LEAVE TODAY.

Sanitary Measures Are To Be Enforced at Chickamauga Park.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., August 7.—Aside from some important plans which are being formulated at Camp Thomas with reference to the health and comfort of the troops, this was a day of quiet and rest.

The signal corps, under command of Major Squier, has been delayed two or three days in responding to an order to proceed to Newport News, but will break camp at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, marching to Ringgold, on the Western and Atlantic railway, whence the corps will by rail depart at 8 a. m.

The improvement of the sanitary condition of the regimental camps is the one absorbing matter at the park now. Definite plans will have been formulated within a day or two, after which time the management of the camp will be under new and very rigid regulations as regards the disposition of garbage and refuse matter and the preparation and the serving of food. All drinking water will be boiled and this regulation is one which will not in future be deviated from. Colonel Lee is now purchasing boilers for all the regiments and will provide each regiment with fifty boilers as early as it is possible to do so. Another condition it is hoped to bring about as early as practicable is that of having the tents of all the men provided with board floors.

With the still further purpose of adding to the health conditions, practice marches are being arranged for. On Thursday of this week the engineer officers of all the divisions will go out to locate the most practicable routes for these marches and later the regiments will be sent out by brigades in heavy marching order for a four days' absence from the park. The march will cover about sixty miles going and coming and the men will occupy shelter tents at night. A plan is being discussed at headquarters to have all the troops at Camp Thomas pass in review some time during the present week.

Numerous furloughs are being granted convalescents in accordance with the recent order to allow patients recovering from serious illness a thirty days' furlough and transportation home.

WITH THE FIRST REGIMENT.

Grading Company Streets Will Be the Order This Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 7.—(Special.) Today religious services were held in the First Georgia camp by Chaplain Ed F. Cook. Chancellor Boggs was to have preached tonight, but he went home sick.

Next week the boys are going to put in all extra time grading company streets and adding in all ways possible to the attractions of the new camp. Sergeant Aiken and Private Stevens, company E, have returned from the hospital. Company M boys while walking for health discovered forbidden fruit and the result was an apple-pie dinner.

Lieutenant Mallory, company K, today returned from an exceedingly pleasant visit to Savannah.

Privates Miller and Willcox, company K, went to the hospital sick today.

Sergeant W. F. Hall and Private Gus Born have returned from the hospital and reported to company H for duty.

Charles Sayer and Oscar Lee have been appointed buglers of company H, and new corporals for this company have been named as follows:

Privates W. H. Wood, J. B. Green, G. W. Hanchett and William A. Carter.

John Sanders, company E, surprised the entire encampment by asking for and securing a leave to visit his sick wife. No one in the regiment ever before knew of his marriage. This is the second wedding in company E to be announced under such circumstances.

Corporal Herndon, company E, goes to Macon tomorrow, and it is said that he will not return alone.

First Sergeant W. B. Barbee and Sergeant Roscoe Luke, company A, will visit Thomasville this week.

Private A. J. Sugram, company I, has been promoted to company quartermaster sergeant.

Company C boys have fixed Captain O'Brien's headquarters up swell and Sergeant Nelson says he will soon have the prettiest street in camp.

SHAPING UP THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Regiments in Camp at Jacksonville Are Ready To Move.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 7.—Lieutenant Colonel Maxfield, of the regular army signal corps, is now here, and has taken command of the signal men attached to the Seventh army corps. Colonel Maxfield comes here from Santiago, where he was in charge of the signal detachment, being promoted from major to lieutenant colonel for meritorious conduct. He was the hero of several thrilling balloon ascensions under the fire of the Spanish infantry and artillery.

Orders were issued today detaching the First North Carolina, Second Texas and First Alabama regiments from the Seventh corps, and the regiments will hold themselves in readiness for departure for Porto Rico.

Seventy-one convalescents from the division hospital were sent today to Pablo beach, where the recuperation camp has been established. About 200 men are now there, and are being greatly benefited by the salt air. Colonel Maus, chief surgeon of the corps, is greatly pleased with the results, the camp being established through his personal efforts.

The First Texas regiment arrived today and went into camp in the eastern part of the city. The regiment is much pleased with its location, which is on the bank of the St. Johns river, in a shady grove, with good water running through the camp.

ALGER VISITS FORT MYER.

Secretary of War Makes an Inspection of the Hospital.

Washington, August 7.—Secretary Alger visited Fort Myer this afternoon with a view of ascertaining personally whether everything possible was being done for the soldiers of Camp Alger who are in the hospital at the fort. He found the sick men as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Each one has a good bed, which is kept immaculately clean and fresh, and all are receiving medical attention and nursing. At present there are about 375 men in the hospital. Some of them are seriously ill and a few are not expected to recover.

Thus far the fatalities among the troops at Camp Alger have numbered thirty-nine. This is not considered a great loss in an army of nearly 30,000 men during the three months the men have been in the service. The army authorities deplore the death of every one of the thirty-nine whose lives have gone out, but some losses are to be expected in an army so large as General Graham's, in view of the changed conditions encountered by the men when they entered the service.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DAILY BULLETIN

Commander at Santiago Reports Condition of American Army.

Washington, August 7.—General Shafter's daily report to the war department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adjutant General Corbin tonight, follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, August 7, 1898.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 6th: Total number sick, 3,691; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 481; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477; deaths, August 5th, Private M. W. Desmond, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tannay, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; August 6th, Private George P. McLaughlin, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John A. Lewis, Twenty-fifth infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private A. J. Grills, company Thirty-fourth Michigan, tiphoid fever; Major M. J. O'Connor, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corporal Albert E. Roch, Second infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisbury, Twenty-first infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private Anthony Massa, Seventh infantry, thernic fever.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

TROOPS TO LEAVE CAMP ALGER.

Soldiers Near Washington Are Being Moved to Manassas.

Washington, August 7.—Many people from Washington and the surrounding country journeyed out to Camp Alger and Dunn Loring today to take a final look at the regiments of the First division which are so soon to leave those places for Manassas, where their new camp is to be located.

A detachment of yellow fever immunes will leave camp tomorrow for New York city, where they will go aboard one of the government transports for Porto Rico.

General Davis's second division of the corps originally stationed at Camp Alger has now advanced to a point four miles beyond Manassas to a place called Bristow. In this locality the expectation was that a permanent camp would be located, but this may have to be changed, as investigation of the surrounding country shows a great scarcity of water.

OFFICERS' PROTEST SUSTAINED.

Minister Who Has Been to Santiago Discusses Situation.

Philadelphia, August 7.—Rev. Dr. Henry McCook, chaplain of the Second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and one of the famous family of "fighting McCooks," preached a sermon to his congregation today in the tabernacle of the Presbyterian church, in which he touched on the condition of the army at Santiago, from which place he has just returned, having been sent there as special commissioner of the National Relief Association.

Of the "round robin" signed by the American generals calling for the removal of the army, he said:

"So far as it relates to the sick and convalescent, it expresses precisely the feeling that I everywhere saw throughout the camp. There was the feeling that unless these men could be moved to the home land, results would be very bad indeed. So far I concur in that letter."

Sick and Wounded in Hospital.

Fort Monroe, Va., August 7.—One hundred and seven sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here from Santiago yesterday on transport No 30, the Lampasas, were taken to the post hospital this afternoon. It is understood that but few of the men are in serious condition. There were no suspicious fever cases on board. About 125 men who have been in the hospital here left tonight on the Washington steamer for Washington barracks. These men are convalescent.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

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Where can I get good Vinegar for your Pickling purposes?
You can get good Vinegar by sending to us for . . .
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A. W. FARLINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. - - 321-323 PEACHTREE STREET

A TUG SINKS SPANISH SLOOP.

Hudson Captures a Small Boat Off Cardenas Without Trouble.

Key West, Fla., August 7.—The tug Hudson, which has been with the Uncas on the north Cuban coast blockade, sank a little Spanish sloop a few nights ago and captured another one off Cardenas yesterday. The captured sloop was the Christina and was loaded with fish, a quantity of which was served up for breakfast by the Hudson's men who had been out for a month and had little left in the way of provisions. Three Spaniards who were on the Christina put off in their tender when they saw the Hudson approaching and gained a key just off shore.

The converted yacht Oneida also came from the blockade today. She reports that day before yesterday a body of Spanish infantry fired about thirty rifle shots at her from a point on the beach several miles east of Morro castle. The gunboat did not return the fire.

BIG MEET COMES THIS WEEK.

Crack Riders Will Appear on the New Oval at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 7.—Preparations for the big League of American Wheelmen meet go on apace. Thousands visited Newby Oval today and saw the crack men work out. Charles Root, of Chicago, the official starter of the races, came in today. President Potter and the other league officials have not yet arrived.

Dark horses are always in order at big athletic affairs and the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen to be held at Newby Oval this week will be no exception to the rule. Almost every day a dark horse appears in the field and gives the followers of the game another chance to guess who will be the winner of the big championship contests. First it was "Major" Taylor, then it was Orlando Stevens, and now it is the ever popular Johnny Johnson, of Minneapolis. Johnson investigated the fast board surface of the new track yesterday. He pronounced it one of the greatest speed ovals in the country. After warming up a bit Johnson had the tandem team of Farnwalt and Monroe pull him to the tape and then went for the flying eight mile. He went around the turn at almost incredible speed and five watches clicked :11 4-5, being better by 2-5 than any time ever made in the world. The next fastest time that has been made was the :12 1-5 of "Major" Taylor the day before. The performance clearly shows that Johnson is fit to make the fight of his life in the championship.

A great influx of visitors is expected tomorrow.

ADMIRAL PANTSON, HUMORIST.

What He Did Say and What He Might Have Said.

Lynn C. Doyle, in Philadelphia Bulletin.

"United States Flagship New York, first rate, off Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, July 3, 1898.

"The flagship New York was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance.

"The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal 'close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels,' and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making sixteen and one-half knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon.

"She was not, at any time, within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to escape from the Gloucester."

"United States Flagship New York, first rate, off Santiago de Cuba, July 15, 1898.Sir: I have the honor to make the following report, etc.:

"It seems proper for me to state here that I cannot swear to the accuracy of this report. My information, I may say, is based upon mere hearsay, the reports of the commanding officers, and what I could gather from the accounts of the battle published in the newspapers, which were delayed in arriving. Personally, I know little or nothing of the affray, this being due, in large measure, to my spending too much time on the aforesaid newspapers and too little on the official reports.

"The flagship New York, as you well know, was at the time in the harbor of Chin Chin, China, steen thousand miles from the scene of conflict.

"Many years later, upon my arrival at San Francisco, a messenger boy, hoary-headed and giving unmistakable evidences of senile decrepitude, who had walked all the way from Denver, came to the flagship with a dispatch announcing that the Spanish vessels were attempting to escape.

"Later in the day I sat down and dictated a letter ordering the fleet under my command at Santiago to close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels. When the messenger had rested I gave him this letter, with 11 cents for car fare a portion of the distance and bade him be gone.

"A few years later I happened to be off Santiago and bombarded such portions of the wrecks of the Spanish vessels as had not rotted away. PANTSON,

"Very-much-in-the-Rear-Admiral, United States Navy."

WHAT THE RED FLAG MEANT.

A Danger Signal Hoisted Over the Protector of the Melon Patch.

From The Kansas City Star.

A man was out driving one afternoon and went beyond the limits of Westport. He was jogging along the road taking things easy, more interested in his fair companion than in the landscape. Suddenly he pulled his horse in. Down the road he saw a red flag fastened to a pole stuck in a fence post. He stared at it silently for some minutes.

"What is it?" asked his companion uneasily.

"I can't make out. Perhaps it's a rifle range. Maybe they're blasting. Anyhow, it's a danger signal," he replied.

He drove forward cautiously, stopping now and then to look at the red flag. There being no visible evidences of danger, he proceeded, and saw hitched to the fence post by a long rope the meanest mule in Missouri. It was hump-backed and skinny. Its loose hide was scarred and worn bare in patches. Its ears were ragged, and its eyes were red. Its hoofs were abnormally developed. The rope by which it was tied was short enough to keep it out of the highway—beyond that was evidently danger.

An old farmer sat on the fence in the shade of an apple tree across the road.

"What's that flag for?" asked the man who was driving.

"That flag means keep away from the mule," answered the old man.

"Then why in the thunder don't you tie him up in your barn or in a field?" asked the driver.

"That mule," replied the farmer, "is better than a constable or a bulldog. See that patch of mush melons? The boys 'round here ust to skin that patch most regular, an' I couldn't keep 'em out. They'd win every dog I set to watchin' 'em, but they can't win the mule. I lost so much sleep watchin' the patch that I got nervous prosteration. Then I thought of ole Bill there, and we put him out. It took six neighbors to do it. He didn't want the job. I don't know how we're ever goin' to get him back again—shoot the rope in two, I guess. But every one about here knows Bill, an' you bet them melons is safe while he's there. You see, his rope is just long enough to cover the patch. Well—so long."

WOMEN AND STAMPS.

How the New Revenue Law Affects the Fair Sex.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Do you mean to tell me," she said, when she had finally secured the attention of the cashier of the bank, "that I must put a stamp on this check?"

"If you do not the check will not be good," replied the cashier.

"But this is such a pretty check," she protested. Don't you know that I picked out this bank to put my money in because the engraving on your checks is so artistic? It's an outrage to have to spoil it all."

"We can't help that, madam," answered the cashier. "The law says there must be a stamp on the check."

"Oh, well, if you just cashed mine without the stamps," she continued, "the law wouldn't know anything about it. I don't care anything about the two cents, you know," she hastened to add, "but I do hate to think that when I send the check for my next quarter's dues for our card club the secretary and the president will both see that ugly stamp and comment on my lack of taste."

"I'm sorry, madam," returned the cashier, wearily.

"There isn't any place for the stamp, either," she argued. "I can't put it anywhere on the check without covering something or other."

"We didn't know when we had the checks designed," explained the cashier, "that it would be necessary to put stamps on them, or we would have left a place for them."

"I suppose so," she said, thoughtfully. "Do you think they will look better in the upper righthand corner or the lower lefthand corner?"

"I'm sure I don't know," he replied.

"But what do you think?" she persisted.

"I shall put mine in the upper lefthand corner," he answered in desperation.

"Then that's where I'll put them," she said. "I'm ever so much obliged to you for all your kindness. I suppose there's no use getting the stamps one at a time; I'd better get enough now to last me."

"That would be the safest way," he told her.

"Very well," she returned, "you may give me ten stamps."

"Go to the paying teller's window, madam," he directed.

"But there are so many people there," she protested. "Can't you give them to me."

He said he couldn't, and so she went to the paying teller's window. A minute or two later he heard her voice again raised in protest.

"Oh, don't give me stamps with that great big black 'I. R.' on them," she said. "Can't you give me some of the pretty ones like Mrs. Brown got?"

It was explained to her that the supply of regular internal revenue stamps had been exhausted, and that these had been improvised as substitutes, so she finally took them.

"But," she said, as she went away from the window, "if you haven't got some of the pretty ones in the next time I come I will just take my account somewhere else."

"IT BOILS! IT BOILS!"

Happy Old-Time War Stories of the Days of Sixty-One.

From The Lewiston, Me., Journal.

"We were down in the Shenandoah valley," said George M. Roak, of Auburn, today, "and had one or two hot brushes with the enemy—just enough to make the fellows think that war wasn't all fun. Sheridan was hatching up more trouble for the enemy, and we expected another fight when a man in our company suddenly caught cold and couldn't speak out loud. We were working twenty-four hours out of forty, and were turned out every morning at 5 o'clock and stood in battle line till sunrise. But our friend who caught cold could not do guard duty because he couldn't speak.

"He got rid of a good deal of work. His discharge papers were made out, and were in the hands of the surgeon.

"No one had heard him speak for months. We had a horse and dump cart, and used to haul wood and stumps for the camp fire. He had the horse out after wood when it ran away, rattling over the stumps and through the woods like fun. Our sick man forgot himself and began to swear like a tyrant. It so happened that the captain heard him, and he was not discharged.

"After the battle of Bull Run," said E. H. Gerrish, of Lewiston, today, "one of the men who went from our town was sent home with an injured leg. We all pitied him immensely, and the story went around that he was hurt by a spent cannon ball that struck his leg. I can remember just as plain as day how the man used to go loping about the village, dragging his foot after him. The ladies got up suppers for his benefit and parties were given in his honor.

"A few months after, when some of the other fellows came home, the truth came out that he was running to the rear when his leg caught in a root and sprained his ankle. It was fun afterwards when the draft came to see the men go up and be examined, and when they came down with the information that they had been rejected because of a loose toe, a twisted finger or something, they were as happy as could be. The story of the man who lost his voice in the Shenandoah valley reminds me of the story of a man who was drafted and who couldn't go because he lost his voice. One winter they scalded pigs out in the barn and he went out. He didn't see anybody around, and so stuck his hand into the water to see how hot it was. He snapped his hand about and danced abiut shouting: 'It boils, it boils.'"

GRANDEST SEASHORE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON—CUMBERLAND ISLAND AND RETURN $4—ST. SIMON'S AND RETURN $3.50, VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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Tickets will be good to return on any train up to and including special train leaving Brunswick night of August 22d.

This trip includes ride on elegantly equipped ocean steamers plying between Brunswick, St. Simons' and cumberland

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
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The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 8, 1898.

Masso's Letter.

Bartolome Masso, president of the provisional government of Cuba, has sent to President McKinley by the hands of a messenger a very interesting letter setting forth the attitude of the provisional government. This letter is called out by the apparent misunderstanding between Shafter and Garcia, and it will go far toward undeceiving those in this country who have been misled and misinformed by the lies manufactured by the Spanish party in this country, which, though not large in numbers, is in a position to be extremely influential. For the information of our readers, we present elsewhere the message of President Masso as we find it in The New York Journal.

It will be seen that there is no possible desire on the part of those Cubans who have the confidence of their own people to interpose the slightest objection to any plan the United States may adopt in settling the Cuban question. President Masso is abundantly able to speak for the Cubans. He was born and raised among them, and with a pride entirely pardonable, he is able to say that his own history, which is the history of the Cuban struggle for freedom, is known to every man, woman and child among them.

He assures President McKinley that the Cubans realize they are in the hands of the people of the United States, in whom and in whose government the Cuban leaders have the most implicit confidence; and he declares that the only wish of the Cubans is to know what is desired of them and what are the views of the government with reference to the solution of the future of Cuba.

President Masso is perfectly willing to efface himself in order to promote the interests of Cuba. Though he feels that his intimate knowledge of and sympathy with those who have struggled for years to free the island from Spanish rule will enable him to be of some service in the final settlement, yet he is ready to get out of the way and leave the whole matter to the sense of justice that is innate in the American people.

The letter of President Masso is a very timely one. The Spanish party has been very busy; it is even now carrying on a campaign which has deceived many honest people. It has a programme for the government of Cuba which can only be described by recurring to our own revolution. Let us suppose that the efforts of France in our behalf had been more effective than they were, and that, at the end, she had claimed the right of setting up a stable government here. So far, this would cause little friction. But suppose she had gone further and said: "Your tory enemies will have to live with you; they are the most substantial and conservative of your citizens; therefore, they are entitled to an equal share in the powers of your new government."

This is the programme of "justice" which the American Spanish party is devising for the government of Cuba. It is fortunate, indeed, for the Cubans that their leaders have been for the most part educated in the United States. Their familiarity with the objects and ambitions of the common people and their knowledge of the fact that this great mass cannot be permanently deceived by any party or any set of politicians will go a long way toward clearing away many obstacles.

Behind the parties stand the people, and they will see that our pledges to Cuba are carried out with entire sincerity and in absolute good faith. Congress, as the representative of the people, will see to it that the people who have struggled against tyranny for so many years, and who have made unparalleled sacrifices in behalf of freedom, are not turned over to the tender mercies of the Spanish element or any part of it.

More than that, should the Cubans desire to enroll themselves and their country under the flag of the United States, they will be welcomed. The way will be made clear for them. The Spanish party in this country will not have a very long lease of life. It is practically caught now in a net of its own invention, and the lies to which it has given circulation have all been overtaken and destroyed by the truth.

The Philippine Complication.

The Philippine question, as The Constitution predicted some time ago, threatens to become a burning one. It is a question that was prudently reserved for settlement when Mr. McKinley presented to Spain our ultimatum in the matter of peace. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce are petitioning for the retention of the islands, and there seems to be a very strong disposition manifested in various quarters to keep the islands or a large part of them as a souvenir of the war or as a commercial stronghold.

It is not a question of putting up or pulling down the flag. It is a question, first, of responsibility—that is to say, of humanity—and, second, of trade relations. The question of responsibility is not at all settled by saying that Aguinaldo is a half-breed, or that he is a rascal. If he is a rascal, he is a very accomplished one, and he has succeeded, under the auspices of Admiral Dewey, in kindling quite a flame of insurrection against the Spaniards. Now the United States is responsible for Aguinaldo. The insurrection had been suppressed, and Aguinaldo was living peacefully in China. The United States government, in the person of Admiral Dewey, sent for the leader, conveyed him to Cavite bay, furnished him with arms and ammunition, and turned him loose among the expectant natives.

To say that Aguinaldo has done this, or has not done this, is beside the question. What he has done has been done with the aid and connivance of the United States government. So much is history. The man who applies the match is responsible for the fire. Aguinaldo does not seem to be given over to contumacy. He wrote a letter to Consul General Wildman the other day which is a very shrewd one. "Tell me this," he said; "am I fighting for annexation, protection or independence? It is for America to say, not me." He concludes: "Now, good friend, believe me, I am not both a fool and a rogue, but the interests of my people are as sacred as yours."

Is there anything wrong about those statements? They simply place the whole burden of the responsibilty where, in fact, it belongs, on the shoulders of the United States. The reply of Consul General Wildman was in the nature of a pledge. "Whatever may be the final disposition of conquered territory," he said, "you can trust the United States. Justice and honor will control all their dealings with you. The first thing to be done is to throw off the Spanish yoke. Do not let anything interfere with that. I believe you will act wisely."

Well, he will undoubtedly act according to the lights before him; and he has thus far, in spite of the natural suspicions of those who feel it incumbent on them to distrust foreign people who are fighting to overthrow oppression, conducted himself very well indeed. But it is perfectly true that he has trusted and is trusting the Americans wholly in the dark. He has made himself their ally, and has carried on a remarkably successful campaign without in the least knowing what the policy of the United States would be.

All these things have placed on our shoulders responsibilities that we cannot dodge. We must either accept them boldly or boldly repudiate them.

Havana's Sanitary Regeneration.

Most of the yellow fever epidemics which have lately found their way into the United States with such tragic results have derived their origin from the filth which centers in Havana; and one of the first duties which devolves upon this country in the temporary guardianship which it proposes to establish over Cuba is to thoroughly purge Havana of the foul germs which lurk within its cesspools.

So utterly without sanitary regulations is Havana that in the opinion of observant tourists who have traveled widely and of competent officials who have inquired into the matter closely, there is no city on the globe more offensive to the nostrils and more prejudicial to health than is Cuba's capital. Such being the case, it is well on this ground alone that Cuba is soon to be rid for all time to come of the contaminating influence of Spanish despotism.

Surgeon General Sternberg states that the yellow fever first made its appearance in Havana in 1648, but that it did not become fast rooted in the soil of that impure stronghold until 1761. Since that time he states that Havana has been the permanent abode of the disease, and that each year it carries on its deadly work with persistent regularity.

Dr. Sternberg explains that the reason for the tenacious grasp which the yellow fever holds upon Havana is found in the elements of pollution which are everywhere apparent in the capital. To begin with, he says that Havana is wholly without sewers except on a few principal streets, and that even these are otherwise constantly obstructed with filth, rendering the atmosphere at all times unwholesome and constantly ripe for the propagation of disease germs. In the poorer sections of the city he states that life is rendered almost unendurable by reason of the stench which arises from waste matter. He states further, that in these same sections some of the tenements contain as many as twelve inmates in each room, and that cleanliness is something to which they are total strangers. Moreover, with reference to the whole city, he says that more than two-thirds of the residents of Havana live on unpaved streets. He refutes the idea that the yellow fever originates in the contaminations of Havana harbor, and argues that the hotbeds of the disease are to be found within the city's inclosure.

Dr. Sternburg believes that Havana can be thoroughly purged of its filth and rendered substantially proof against yellow fever germs, but he is candid enough to state that some little time will be required to bring about this ideal condition, and that some little expense will be involved in the undertaking. Nevertheless, he contends in the name of humanity and in the name of justice to millions of people residing in American seacoast cities, that the work of Havana's sanitary regeneration should begin without one moment's unnecessary delay or scruple. His plan in the matter is to supply Havana at once with adequate sewerage facilities and to reconstruct all dwellings which do not come up to the American idea of proper sanitary equipment. He furthermore advocates the erection of a substantial wall along that part of the city which fronts upon the harbor and also the erection of pumping stations for the discharge of sewage into the sea. If these suggestions are put into effect he believes that Havana can be made as healthful as any city on the globe.

With respect to the manner in which the improvements thus contemplated are to be put into effect, Dr. Sternberg says little further than to note that congress has never heretofore considered it within its jurisdiction to appropriate money for the sanitary regulation of American cities. But of course the obligations which the government must assume with respect to Cuba renders the situation different from any one in which the government has heretofore been placed; and new conditions beget new policies. Congress will shortly be called upon to deal with the matter fully upon its merits. From present indications Spain will retire from Cuba within the next few weeks, and then congress will find itself confronted with the task of completely overhauling the island from center to circumference and of making it what nature in the beginning intended it to be—the seagirt abode of health, civilization and freedom.

A Defeat for Democracy.

The news which comes from Florida of the defeat in the democratic state convention of a proposition to adopt the primary system can scarcely be regarded by those anxious for the good of the party in any other light than as a defeat for the people, and that means a defeat for true democracy.

We are not familiar with the objections urged in Florida against the extension of the primary system, but it is difficult to believe that the conditions in that state are so radically different from those in other states of the south as would warrant departure from the steady growth toward popular control of party affairs which the wisdom of the party in other states has dictated.

There is nothing more certain than that the primary system in vogue here in Georgia and in other states of the south is a magnificent success. Again and again has this been demonstrated, and the sporadic efforts of the disgruntled in these states to restore the old order of courthouse conventions and ring rule have only served to emphasize the wisdom of the primary plan. How could it be otherwise? The primary system means nothing more nor less than placing the control of party affairs in the hands of the democratic voters, where such control rightly belongs. The only dangers that have threatened the party in the south in recent years have been those growing out of the dissatisfaction with the ring rule that seems to be the necessary accompaniment of the courthouse conventions.

It is democratic to trust the people. The party derives its strength from the fact that it is the party of the people, and every act which tends to take the control of party affairs out of the hands of the voters themselves can only result in weakening the party in the town or county or state where that effort is made. The Constitution has no disposition to criticise the wisdom of the Florida state convention, but the announcement that accompanies the report of its action—that this was brought about by "the conservative wing"—sounds ominous. Too often in Florida, as in other states, has this so-called "conservatism" been the cloak behind which have hid wily politicians and the agents of interests seeking control. It is to be hoped this is not the case in the present instance.

What Steps Must Be Taken.

With the announcement which comes from Madrid to the effect that Spain has decided to accept the terms of peace which we have roughly outlined to her, it becomes of interest to note the course which will be pursued by the two countries in the matter of formally concluding treaty negotiations.

Under the five heads which follow, we briefly summarize the international law which bears directly upon the matter:

First. Each of the nations at war appoints representatives to meet in a peace commission at some agreeable place, and to discuss in detail the terms which the victor proposes.

Second. The treaty is framed and signed by the members of the commission.

Third. When this stage is reached it is then presented to the legislative bodies of the nations at war, whereupon an armistice is frequently declared pending the consideration of the treaty and the negotiations between the two powers.

Fourth. Before the treaty can become effective it must first be ratified. In this country a two-thirds majority of the senate is necessary to ratify a treaty.

Fifth. When the treaty is formally ratified, peace is proclaimed.

Such is the course which developments in the present instance will take. Within the next few days representatives from each country will be appointed to consummate treaty negotiations, and peace will soon wave its olive branch over the belligerents.

Mr. Pulitzer's monument to the Seventy-first New York should have a choice extract from Kent's report written on it.

Peace is just the poultice that Spain needs.

There is now a row on between England and Russia. Well, Uncle Sam is about to close up his little row. He has had some exercise and he feels all the better for it.

It was Commodore Schley who said that the naval victory at Santiago was "big enough for us all." Admiral Sampson might have said something more to the point, but it was necessary to show where the New York was.

The war will end without giving Blanco a chance to surrender.

It is thought that even the Carlists have had enough of war.

ATLANTA AND THE CARSHED.

From The Acworth, Ga., Post.

Atlanta is trying to build a new passenger station. The Lord knows she needs it. The present "thing" is a disgrace to that fair city.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Foreign Born Population.

Editor Constitution—Can you give me the total foreign-born population of this country? SUBSCRIBER.

According to the eleventh census the total foreign-born population of this country was as follows:

From Germany, 2,784,894; Ireland, 1,871,509; British America, including Newfoundland, 980,938; England, 909,092; Sweden, 478,041; Norway, 322,665; Scotland, 242,231; Russia, 182,644; Italy, 182,580; Poland, 147,440; Denmark, 132,543; Austria, 123,271; Bohemia, 118,106; France, 113,174; China, 106,688; Switzerland, 104,069; Wales, 103,079; Netherlands, 81,828; Mexico, 77,853; Hungary, 62,435; Belgium and Luxembourg, 25,521; Cuba and West Indies, 23,256; Portugal, 15,996; Central and South America, 6,198; Spain, 6,185; India, including Asia, not specified, 41,403; Japan, 2,292; Greece, 1,887; all others, 41,729. Total foreign born, 9,249,547. The persons in the United States of foreign parentage, which includes persons born abroad and native children of foreign-born persons, numbered in 1890 20,676,046, 33.02 per cent of the population. The percentage in 1880 was 29.75, in 1870, it was 28.25.

Can Send Twelve Messages.

Editor Constitution—A telegraph operator told me that two messages could be sent at the same time over the same wire. Is this true? IGNORAMUS.
Dalton, Ga.

Yes, his statement was true, and at present experiments are being conducted on the Paris-Bordeaux line with some very interesting machines, which the inventor, M. Mercadier, has been working on for many years. With these instruments, called duodecaplex, twelve Morse transmitters can work simultaneously on a single wire, each sending a signal to the proper receiver at the end of the line. This result is brought about by the use of alternating or, at any rate, interrupted currents. Each transmitter receives its current through a tuning fork having a special note, its vibrations being electrically maintained. These vibrations furnish a current of the proper period to cause resonance at each application in the proper receiving circuit, which has its self-induction and capacity adjusted for this result. This receiver is a telephone (a monotelephone, as it is called by Mr. Mercadier, so constructed and arranged that the acoustic resonance qualities also help to damp out from the signals received everything not intended for it. These signals are read in the ordinary way by ear, aided by rubber tubes like those used on phonographs. The sifting out of the signals, it seems, is very perfect, each receiver giving no evidence of those signals not intended for it except a slight murmuring, very indefinite and not at all bothersome.

The Shell That Hit the Texas.

Editor Constitution—What size shell caused the damage on the Texas? What was its effect? AMERICAN.
Athens, Ga.

The shell in question was one of six inches in diameter; it was fired from a battery at the west of Santiago harbor, while our troops were landing at Baiquiri, and it succeeded in striking the battleship Texas and entering her forward compartment between the gun deck and spar deck; it also killed one man and wounded eight others. The correspondent of The London Telegraph says:

"Although the shell was only a small one, six inches in diameter, and, therefore, not weighing more than about seventy pounds, it practically wrecked the big compartment in which it burst, while the smoke from it forced itself down the ammunition hoists and into the forward compartments of the ship, so that for a few minutes the crew were almost suffocated. The stanchion was shivered into atoms for two feet of its length, and the fragments of the burst shell, flying forward against the starboard side, bulged the stout steel plates outward to a depth of three inches. Just at this point one of the big double-headed angle-irons of the ship's frame was situated. This great rib of steel, nearly twice as thick and heavy as a railroad rail, was cut through in two pieces as if it had been made of cheese, and nearly two feet of it was carried away bodily in minute pieces. The base of the shell plowed a furrow down the steel deck, just as a plow would cut through the soft soil of a fallow field.

"It hit and broke another rib of the ship, and, breaking it in two, both pieces lodged in a cable-reel standing close to the starboard side. The core of this reel was a prism of oak over two feet in circumference and there was wound on it at the time a coil of hemp hawser that made a cylinder about four feet in diameter. The hemp rope was cut through to the wood and the stout oak prism was shivered to splinters. This one fact alone would be sufficient to give an idea of the appalling energy of modern projectiles.

"Every man in its path was wounded. One gunner was hit with no fewer than fifteen pieces of steel, each about the size of a hazel nut. At the moment the shell exploded one man was standing right in its path. He was literally blown to fragments. He was talking to a comrade, and, strange as it may seem, the latter, although less than arm's length away, was unhurt, save for being knocked down by the shock of the explosion. Others of the men, thirty feet from the fatal shot, had a dozen pieces of the shell plunged into their bodies.

"A remarkable feature of the explosion was the smallness of the pieces into which the shell burst. It shivered into fragments weighing about an ounce. The only piece of any size picked up was rather less than half the base, just enough to enable it to be ascertained that it had been a six-inch shell, fired from a high-power, breech-loading gun."

PARAGRAPHS AND PERSONALS FROM NORTH GEORGIA PAPERS

THE COURIER-SENTINEL.
(Ellijay, Ga.)

Spence Green is still the "boss" marble player of this section.

We wish the accomplished Colonel Hasher would make his home among us.

C. W. Mulkey has our thanks for a load of wood on subscription. Come next!

Misses Missouri Pickett and Ella Briant, of Upper Cherrylog, attended church at Rock Creek Sunday.

John Fowler, a non-sectarian, was preaching on the streets Saturday and Sunday. Our people were not carried away with his doctrine, but so far as we know, treated him civilly.

Hiram Buckner, of Flat Branch, returning from a visit to friends in North Carolina, said he walked more than thirty-five miles on the 28th of July through the rain. He is in his seventy-seventh year.

One of the old veterans, after taking in the custom house in Atlanta, went over to the capitol, and while there he was asked if he had seen a certain young man for a while. "Oh, yes," said he, "I saw him just now over at the business house."

"Uncle" John Hunnicutt informs us that he will again be in the race for coroner and will let the boys hear from him in due time, giving his views on all the great questions of the day, including the tariff money question and the Spanish-American war.

At the Teachers' institute some tried to ridicule the editor for maintaining the idea that Ellijay is a city. Now this editor was born in Buncombe and lived there long enough to imbibe the true spirit of the Buncombeite. We did not say that Ellijay is a big city or a full-grown city or a city like Atlanta or Asheville, the capital of the original state of Buncombe, but we maintain that she is a city with all the elements of growth and plenty of room to grow in.

THE SOUTHERN RECORD.
(Toccoa, Ga.)

The Lord loves a cheerful giver; but do not let it be coppers all the time. Try a dime and see if you can breathe after parting with it.

It is really amusing to see some of our good citizens going about town with their thumbs in their mouths and stumbling and failing over straws. We think if they would leave off the habit of thumb-sucking, they would not be so apt to fall over small things.

Major Christian has invited ye editor to accompany him to his home (about one mile from town) about the middle of the month. The major says: "I'll show you something to brag about." We are going when he calls for us; but we have no idea of what he is going to show us. Do you?

Our good friend Thomas F. Rumsey has our thanks this week for kind remembrances in the way of some nice vegetables. It is funny that our friends are just finding out that we eat. "We are just having a hog-killing time" now returning thanks for little remembrances from our friends. We like it and they like it, therefore we are all happy.

Our Toccoa war crowd seems miffed about something, and we suppose it must be because General Miles has failed to ask us how to capture Porto Rico. The editor of The Record feels, as one of the Toccoa strategy board, that he has been badly treated by General Miles, and to show him how mad we are, we now and hereon promise not to vote for him for president—and we believe the rest of the board is with us in this one important particular anyway.

THE DAHLONEGA NUGGET.
(Dahlonega, Ga.)

Politics are now beginning to warm up in this county, and poor men are being called Mister, while the darky is always spoken to and made to feel that his company is acceptable when the jug or bottle is passed around.

Send in your announcement and let the people know who is wanting an office. A man that has not got public spirit enough and is not liberal enough to patronize his county paper with his announcement is too stingy to perform the duties of an office well.

Young sports who expect to attend the camp meeting next week should leave their pistols and bottles of liquor at home and not come from and go to this place which was intended for divine worship, yelling and shooting like they have been doing for several years.

When Sam Goudlock, the father of the boy who was fined $3 for whipping his sister last week, came home and heard of it, it is said that the old man bought a buggy whip and wore the young man out. This does more good than all the council fines. If other parents would follow this example there would be less mischief done and save them much trouble in the end.

A young lady decided last Monday to see if her frequent caller really loved her like he pretended by placing his chair on the porch in the hot sun at 1 o'clock while she occupied one in the shade. He certainly proved to the young lady that he loved her, as he sat there for more than an hour with the hot sun beaming on his head and the perspiration streaming from his brow, whispering words of love in her ear.

Bob Beck, who enlisted here a few days ago, got enough of the war without going farther than Atlanta. When he got down to that city and stood another examination he pretended that he couldn't see well. The enlisting officer that had him examined in Dahlonega was called on, who stated to the physicians that no complaint had been made by Bob concerning his eyesight at the first examination. Then they refused to receive this as an excuse, when the new soldier slipped out and has not been heard of since. Quite likely, Bob could see nothing but Spaniards in his imagination, which gave him such a scare that he didn't wish to go to Cuba.

We had the pleasure of attending the singing last Sunday at the Long Tubes, conducted by Uncle Marvin Grizzle, and never enjoyed ourselves any better for the same length of time. We can neither sing, whistle or make a noise on a jews-harp, but we were always fond of good music, both instrumental and vocal. The old man was assisted by several old gray-headed men and a number of beautiful young ladies that were a perfect picture of health, which, of course, made the music sweeter. The leader didn't sing any of the high-faluting songs that are used in town, the noise of which is similar to that of a choked calf, or like some foreigner in distress, but sang soul-stirring songs which he learned at least fifty years ago.

Thomas Lee, overseer of Lumpkin county's poor farm, came down last Monday and stopped his paper because we didn't publish a communication in reply to a short article in The Nugget some weeks ago in reference to the burial of a pauper. It contained the names of his neighbors and many other things causing us to boil it down and only give the essence so as not to be compelled to get out an extra. We would not have published it for a half interest in the poor farm when we could set him right in a much shorter article. But we will state that The Nugget will not have to suspend publication because Mr. Lee has got hot under the collar and refuses to support it. Everybody here knows Tom Lee. He is a clever man. We always liked him and do yet. And when a change is made in our location, and both of us are fortunate enough to reach that beautiful city not made with hands, we will enjoy Tom Lee's company just the same as if he had been a constant reader of our paper up to the time of his departure.

PICKENS COUNTY HERALD.
(Jasper, Ga.)

Many a candidate thinks himself a Clay, only to discover after the election that his name is Mud.

Emmett Howell is at home this week nursing a severely mashed finger which he received while at work last week with Long's bridge gang.

Next Monday week, August 15th, is the time announced for the meeting of the horse-swappers' convention at this place. It will last one week.

New York has a law prohibiting profanity, and now Atlanta wants such a law, too. Then Jasper must follow suit, for New York leads, Atlanta follows, then comes Jasper. We have long been in favor of an anti-cuss law, especially if it will prohibit bad men from cussing editors.

The gun that wasn't loaded and the mistaken railroad signal are running a close race in the destruction of human life. The unloaded gun gets in his work more often, but when the mistaken signal does make a home run the score counts up like forty. Deliver us from the gun that didn't go to do it and from the signal that is always prepared to prove an alibi.

The Jasper ball team went to Canton last Friday and played two games of ball with the Canton boys, and, as usual, won both of them. The Canton boys are royal good fellows, and treated our boys nicely in every respect, but the small boys on the ground made the people of Canton and the Jasper team very uncomfortable by their misbehavior. They need to be interviewed by their parents.

THE CHEROKEE ADVANCE.
(Canton, Ga.)

Are you on the jury?

When will you have any cotton open?

Little Miss Lucile Kilby gave her little friends a four-year-old birthday party last Wednesday afternoon.

We need money now. Please pay us what you owe, however small the amount. We mean you, for those we owe mean for us to pay them.

All parties interested are requested to meet at Hickory Flat on Tuesday, August 9th, for the purpose of cleaning off the graveyard.

Marshal Puckett is doing some good street work under the personal supervision of Mayor Pro Tem. G. I. Teasley.

A young lady recently sent 25 cents to a Chicago advertiser for a receipt to whiten and keep the hands soft, and received this reply: "Soak them well three times a day regularly in dish water while your mother rests."

Cherokee melons are being brought in. Cate and Alson Worley brought in a load of the finest and most delicious melons last Tuesday we have had the pleasure of eating any of this year, one of which weighed forty-seven pounds, and was very sweet.

Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Coleman have had as guests this week Hon. C. S. Steele, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rogers and children, of Cherokee; Fort Steele, now of Texas; Mrs. H. S. Coleman and daughter, Miss Emma, of Arkansas little Fannie Blanche, daughter of J J. Coleman, of Atlanta; Mrs. Thomas, and Colonel E. W. Coleman and Mrs. Louella Coleman, some of whom are still with Mayor Coleman and family.

President Masso's Plan for Free Cuba.

From The New York Journal.

Washington, August 5.—George Reno, who has been with the Cuban insurgents three years, reached Washington today and presented to President McKinley a communication from President Bartolome Masso, president of the Cuban provisional government, with headquarters at La Esperanza, Puerto Principe province.

President Masso was anxious to explain the attitude of the provisional government to the president of the United States, in view of the friction between Generals Shafter and Garcia and the misapprehension he feared might exist in the American mind as to the attitude of the Cuban insurgents. President Masso's message to President McKinley is as follows:

"I am anxious only to bring about peace and a feeling of satisfaction which will be gratifying both to the Cubans and to the United States. To further that end, if deemed best, I would gladly resign my position as president of the provisional government at any moment. I have lived, labored and fought for my country all my life, and my greatest desire is to see her in a condition of peace, security and prosperity before I die.

"The expulsion of the Spanish with the assistance of the army and navy of the United States is now a practically established fact, for which we can perhaps never repay our benefactors.

"The rehabilitment of the island will be for us a most important step, and one in which the United States cannot but be greatly interested. It is our wish to give all possible assistance in bringing about this end, and all pains will be taken to overcome any political or social obstacles that may stand in the way.

"We fully realize and are delighted in the fact that we are in the hands of the people of the United States, for in them and their government we have the most implicit confidence. The slightest friction or misunderstanding with the administration at Washington would give us unbounded pain.

"Our only wish is to know what is desired of us and what are the views entertained by your government regarding us, with reference to the solution of the problem of the future of Cuba. Born and raised on the island, and with a history known to every man, woman and child, I cannot but think that I possess an influence, social and political, which may be used for the betterment of my country and to the furtherance of the plans of the United States with reference to the future of Cuba.

"Knowing my people as I do, I cannot think that the problem of reconstruction, if rightly approached, is as serious as it may seem to outsiders. I know that the question is seriously asked whether the Cubans are capable of governing themselves; can they be trusted to govern? I can only answer by saying that we have a population entirely different from that of other Latin-American countries, and that no spot on earth can be found where peace and freedom from strife of all kinds is more desired than in the island of Cuba.

"Our people, unlike those of other Spanish-American countries, are not a warlike people, and they were driven to rebellion by the greatest possible oppression as a dernier resort to avoid absolute slavery, if not annihilation. Once the Spanish people leave this soil, it will be a most serious occasion indeed that could bring about an armed resistance.

"The vast majority of the population of Cuba are agriculturists, and possess neither ambition nor the desire to hold office. To be left alone to the cultivation of the soil and the enjoyment of their home life is all they ask.

Learned Liberty from Us.

"These people comprise seven-eighths of our population. Of the remainder, our leaders, political and military, many were educated in the United States.

"There they have imbibed the spirit of liberty and learned the meaning of a true republican form of government. In their knowledge, ability and integrity we place our trust, and under the guidance and protection of the United States I can see for Cuba a future of brightness.

"It is true that the temper of our people is peculiarly sensitive, with a tendency to distrust toward all who attempt to rule or govern. This is but the natural result of our long period of subjection and oppression at the hands of Spain. But it is equally true that our people are responsive and eager to grasp the hand of friendship. This has been extended to us by the United States in a most generous and self-sacrificing manner, and no true Cuban will ever forget it.

Bondage Was Complete.

"But of public schools in Cuba we have had none, and our public press has been but the mouthpiece of the monarchy, and in consequence a large percentage of our populace is completely ignorant, and has a tendency to distrust any effort to govern them by a foreign power.

"For this reason, if for no other, the establishment of any form of government should be done with the utmost frankness on both sides and a clear understanding of the relations that are to be established between the government and the people governed. If the right men are chosen to govern the task will be easy; the people will govern themselves. If through misinformation the wrong men are secured for office the problem of reconstruction may be encumbered with more than one difficulty.

"If this possible political friction can be avoided, through a judicious selection of the first rulers, the path of those to follow will be smooth enough. It is through my long service and intimate acquaintance with the strength and the weaknesses of my people that I hope to be able to point out to the administration of the United States the stumbling blocks to be avoided, and to be of material assistance in bringing about a happy and satisfactory solution of the problem of reconstruction on the island of Cuba.

"To further this end and to benefit my country I am willing to make any sacrifice.

"Our first step, with the approval of the United States government, will be to call a new assembly, which will represent as far possible, every section of territory and condition of people. This asembly will elect a new provisional government that will possess more powers than the present one, which is of necessity a government of the revolution.

"But the result of the new assembly will be to form a government which will still be limited in power, and whose most important work will be the establishment of a permanent and complete government, founded on the lines of that of the United States, and one which, we hope, and have every reason to believe, will be satisfactory both to the United States and Cuba."

Mr. Reno declined to discuss his interview with the president, further than to say that the president had expressed his gratification at what he regarded as a fair and reasonable attitude on the part of the provisional government.

"President Masso," said Mr. Reno, "was much distressed at finding that the first American campaign in Cuba had been marked by friction between the American and Cuban commanders. While he had not been informed officially as to the merits of the case, it was difficult for him to believe that General Garcia had desired the rank and file of his troops to enter the city of Santiago. President Masso said he could readily understand why General Shafter might hesitate to introduce into a surrendered city other troops than his own, particularly in view of the wrongs Cubans have suffered at Spanish hands."

POLICE RAID CLUBROOMS

Three Places Swooped Down on by City Detcctives Yesterday.

LIVELY SUNDAY SENSATION

Christopher Columbus, the East Atlanta and the Social and Benefit Pulled.

MANAGERS DEFIANT; MAKE DEFENSE

Says Their Clubs Are Chartered—One of Them Refuses To Close Up. Cases Will Be Tried Before Recorder Calhoun This Morning.

THE CITY DETECTIVES MADE A swoop on three clubrooms yesterday and the arrest of the persons in charge and the temporary corralling of the members at the police barracks created a lively Sunday sensation.

The pulling of three places claiming to be social clubs will institute a very interesting legal fight which promises to be ardent and warm.

The clubs which the detectives decided were doing an illegitimate business are:

The Christopher Columbus.

The East Atlanta.

The Atlanta Social and Benefit Club.

Early yesterday morning the three clubrooms were ready to entertain their respective members through the day. The Christopher Columbus was in a hall in the old telephone building at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets; the East Atlanta, in the Imperial theater building, and the Atlanta Social and Benefit Club, at No. 2½ North Broad street. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the clubrooms were all well filled and the members were regaling themselves with iced beer, good liquor and social games of cards and pool.

Then the city detectives came down upon the clubs as the Assyrians were said to have done, "like a wolf on the fold." The clinking of the pool balls suddenly ceased, the foam on the beer disappeared and the merry hum of conversation ceased.

The men in charge of the places and all those in the rooms at the time were escorted to the police barracks and held temporarily in the hallway upstairs, there being no room at the station house large enough to hold the crowd.

Cases Against Managers.

It was decided by Captain Slaughter to make cases against the proprietors or managers of the clubrooms and to summon all the men who were in the rooms at the time as witnesses.

Perino Jordan was held as the manager of the Christopher Columbus Club. He is a supernumerary on the police force and is a young man well known in the city.

John C. Bieser and A. E. Bearden were held as managers of the East Atlanta Club.

J. B. McConnell and James M. Gloer were held as managers of the Atlanta Social and Benefit Club.

The charge as made on the docket reads: "Keeping and maintaining a tippling house on the Sabbath day, August 7th, and divers other days."

The raids on the clubrooms were made by the city detectives because the officers believed the clubs were nothing more than places for the sale of beer, whisky and cigars on Sunday at a profit, and that the places were called clubs for the purpose of evading the law.

What Club Managers Say.

Each of the clubrooms was visited by a representative of The Constitution yesterday immediately after the raids and the managers were interviewed.

Messrs. Gloer and McConnell, of the Atlanta Social and Benefit Club, made the following statement:

"Our club was chartered three years ago and has a regular set of officers, Gloer being at this time the president. The members number about fifty and they not only meet socially but pay benefits. The club opened up at its present hall this morning. Not a thing to drink was sold, but lunches were sold to the members and beer furnished free. The organization is like other clubs in the city and is a place where only members can meet and have a socially good time."

Messrs. Bieser and Bearden, of the East Atlanta Club, said:

"This club was chartered on May 19, 1896, and now has over 200 members. Under the charter it is not for pecuniary benefit, but the general social pleasure of the members. No profit is made, but all the money taken in goes into the club's treasury and solely for the benefit of the members. They have pulled us, because we are weak, but why do they not arrest the larger clubs? Those clubs sell drinks to their members, just as we do."

He Didn't Close Up.

Mr. Jordan, of the Christopher Columbus Club, when called upon, invited the reporter into the clubroom. It was after he had been arrested.

"You see," he said, "that we have not closed up, and we do not intend to. Knowing that we are a regularly chartered club, just like the Capital City and others, we intend to stand upon what we know to be right. I am the manager of the club, and am paid a salary to look after its business. There are now about 200 members, and not one is allowed in here but who has paid his initiation fee and dues. My club was not raided. I was met on the steps. The officers turned me loose without bond."

Mr. Jordan showed one of the assessment cards, which was regularly printed, and brass checks regularly stamped. The Christopher Columbus was chartered about six months ago, and has been open about two months. Of the three which were raided it has by far the best fittings and furniture. It holds regular monthly meetings. The clubroom opens every day in the week, and will run this week.

The cases will be tried in the police court this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The outcome will be watched with interest. The defense will be that the clubs are organized and conduct their affairs just like the Capital City Club, the Fulton Club and the Turnvereins; that there is no pecuniary gain, all the profits, if any, going into the treasury of the clubs.

The prosecution will maintain that the clubs are only so in name, and are conducted by certain parties for the purpose of making money from the sale of liquor and the playing of pool.

The Law in the Cases.

It was stated yesterday in police circles that Recorder Calhoun has already intimated that he can take no cognizance of city cases, as the offense complained of is covered by a state law. This has been so decided by the supreme court. The only way by which the city could possibly reach the cases would be under a charge of doing business without a license.

Under these circumstances the arresting officer will probably ask the recorder—and that was doubtless their intent in making the cases—to bind the defendants over for a violation of the state law, which he has the right to do.

The raiding of the three clubrooms was the sensation of yesterday, and nothing else was talked about during the afternoon down town.

TWO MEN OF FAME.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A striking instance of the heredity of patriotism as well as literary and legal ability is the career of Joseph Hopkinson, author of the famous patriotic song, "Hail Columbia," which still lives in the hearts of the people and breathes the same patriotic ardor that awakened the enthusiasm of Hopkinson's fellow countrymen when he wrote the song a hundred years ago. His father was Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and the author of a very satirical ballad called "The Battle of the Kegs," written in 1778 in derision of the British forces, at that time in possession of the city of Philadelphia.

The father of Francis was Thomas Hopkinson, a man of literary genius, a highly educated scholar and a determined opponent of any infringement of the rights and liberties of the colonies by the mother country. He was a very intimate friend of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and participated in the latter's scientific investigations.

It is said that he performed the first experiment which proved that the electric fluid may be drawn from a body charged with it by means of a pointed instrument without the explosion and shock.

Francis Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia. He studied law, and in 1768 he married Miss Ann Borden, of Bordentown, N. J. In 1774, when the discontent between the colonies and England had assumed a threatening aspect, he published a pamphlet, entitled "A Pretty Story," in which he portrayed, with a free and pungent pencil, the pretensions of the British government. It was widely circulated, and was received with much favor by those who believed in the inalienable right of the colonies. As a delegate from New Jersey to the congress of the united colonies he signed his name to the declaration of independence, and during the whole of the revolutionary period he was never idle with his pen, even while discharging important public duties.

In 1778 the patriots of Bordentown arranged a number of kegs to act as torpedoes, in a crude sort of way, and floated them down the Delaware river, in the hope that they might destroy the British vessels at Philadelphia. The attempt was futile, but the enemy was very much alarmed for a time at the boldness of the scheme. This incident formed the subject of Hopkinson's ballad, "The Battle of the Kegs," the first part of which runs as follows:

"Gallants attend and hear a frend
Trill forth harmonious ditty;
Strange thing I'll tell which late befell
In Philadelphia city.

"'Twas early, as the poets say,
Just when the sun was rising,
A soldier stood on a log of wood,
And saw a thing surprising.

"As in amaze he stood to gaze,
The truth can't be denied, sir.
He spied a score of kegs, or more,
Come floating down the tide, sir.

A sailor, too, in jerkin blue,
This strange appearance viewing,
First damned his eyes, in great surprise,
Then said, 'Some mischief's brewing.

"'These kegs, I'm told, the rebels hold,
Packed up like pickled herring,
And they've come down to attack this town
In this new way of ferrying.'

"The soldier flew, the sailor, too,
And, scared almost to death, sir,
Wore out their shoes to spread the news,
And ran till out of breath, sir."

The ballad, through fifteen more stanzas, tells that Sir William Howe was warned of danger, and that troops fired volley after volley into the floating kegs, while the artillery bombarded this deadly device of the Yankees.

Francis Hopkinson took a prominent part in the great convention in Philadelphia in 1787 to agree upon a form of national government, and when the constitution was ratified he wrote the "History of a New Roof," in which humor and good sense were delightfully mingled. His "Specimen of a Collegiate Examination" and his "Letter on Whitewashing" caused considerable comment at the time they were published. He was made United States judge for the district of Pennsylvania by President Washington, but enjoyed that dignity only a short time, as he died May 9, 1791.

Joseph Hopkinson was born in Philadelphia on November 12, 1770, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and then studied law. He practiced at Easton, Pa., but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he quickly attained prominence in his profession, and was elected to congress in 1814.

Mr. Hopkinson was an intimate friend of Joseph Bonaparte when the latter lived at Bordentown. President John Quincy Adams appointed him United States judge in 1828, and he took part in the convention of 1837 which revised the constitution of Pennsylvania. He wrote a number of articles on legal and ethical subjects, but his only claim to remembrance at the present time is the fact that he was the author of "Hail Columia."

That song was written in 1798, when congress was debating what attitude the people of the United States should take in the struggle between England and France. Party feeling ran high, and the patriotic sentiments of Joseph Hopkinson's song, by inciting the national pride, probably helped to avert entanglement in the European conflict. The ballad was written at the request of an old school friend, an actor, who had a benefit on hand, and put to the music of a popular air known as "The President's March," which was the work of a German named Fayles, and was played first in 1789 in the John street theater in New York city, in honor of Washington. "Hail Columbia" was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and it soon became popular throughout the country. It has retained this popularity, in spite of the many other patriotic songs that have helped to keep alive the love of country and of freedom during the past 100 years. Joseph Hopkinson died on January 15, 1842.

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FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass, Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON,

55 Whitehall St.

THINK GARVIN IS A BURGLAR

Officers Arrest Young Claude Garvin on Suspicion Yesterday.

GREW OUT OF PARK MATTER

Detectives Claim They Have Sufficient Evidence To Convict Him,

IS WELL KNOWN AND MARRIED FRIDAY

Garvin Says His Stepfather Caused His Arrest in Order To Get Him Into Trouble—Declares That He Is Entirely Innocent.

CLAUDE GARVIN, A WELL KNOWN young man of good family, was arrested yesterday afternoon as a result of the Grant park burglary, which caused such a sensation a few weeks ago.

Young Garvin has been residing near Grant park, and was married only three days ago. He was taken in custody yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock by Patrolmen Lanford and Seals and Detective Wooten. He appeared to be greatly surprised when told he would have to accompany the officers to the police barracks. He was locked up in the state department and the charge of "suspicion" was booked against him.

Five or six weeks ago the refreshment stand at Grant park was broken open and everything of value carried off. The loss was heavy to the lessees of the privileges at the park and they made complaint to the chief of police. The matter went before the board of police commissioners in the shape of a petition asking for better police protection at the park during the night hours, and the petition was indorsed by the park commissioners. The result of this was that arrangements were made to place an extra policeman at the park after 12 o'clock at night.

A large amount of goods was taken by the burglar and the officers expected that when an effort was made to dispose of the goods the burglar would be caught, but time passed and the case was about given up.

Saturday morning Officers N. A. Lanford and R. E. Seals, with Detective Wooten, obtained evidence which led them to believe that Garvin was the guilty person, and Garvin's arrest followed yesterday.

The officers declined to say how they decided that Garvin was guilty, but stated that they believed they had all the proof necessary to convict him. It is thought that a difficulty which Garvin had with members of his family a few nights ago was one thing which gave the officers the clew which led to his arrest. Last week, it is said, Garvin had a row with his stepfather, George Kimball, and very serious trouble came near resulting.

Garvin a Bridegroom.

Garvin was married last Friday under rather romantic circumstances, and after such a hymeneal experience his arrest makes the whole story exceedingly interesting.

The young man told the story of his marriage himself, while talking about his case last night, when he also exposed to view what he deemed his "family skeleton."

"My arrest," he said, "was caused by that step-father of mine, and I will make somebody smell hell before this affair is over. You see, the young lady I married, Miss Mamie Smith, lived next door to where we lived, and my mother opposed the match. Then that stepfather bothered me, and we had a fight last week, and I cut him with a knife. I married Miss Smith last Friday morning in Lawyer Daniel's office and Dr. O'Connell tied the knot, in spite of the way they were all trying to break me up. About this burglary business, I am innocent, and it is only a scheme of my stepfather to get me into trouble, but I'll come clear just as soon as I can get a trial. See, if I don't."

When asked why his father should have selected the Grant park burglary to ruin him with he said he did not know. The reason he gave for marrying in a lawyer's office was that he and the young lady wanted the affair to be as private as possible.

"How did your young and new wife take your arrest?" he was asked, and he replied:

"Oh, all right, I guess. She knows that I am innocent and expects to see me at home again in a few days."

Garvin's parents reside at No. 150 Reed street, and his wife's mother's home is next door, No. 152. A warrant will be sworn out for Garvin this morning.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM AND JEFFERSONIANISM

Old policies are frequently revived under new names.

In these days our proposed territorial expansion is called imperialism. This is utter nonsense. The acquisition of Porto Rico and other bits of Spanish territory will be strictly in line with our conduct in the past.

Ex-Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas, favors the annexation of Cuba along with Porto Rico. In a recent interview he recalls the fact that President Pierce advocated the annexation of Cuba in his inaugural address. Under Polk's administration Spain was offered $100,000,000 for the island, and Buchanan, Slidell and Soule wanted the offer raised to $120,000,000.

If the desire to acquire territory is imperialism, says Mr. Reagan, then Thomas Jefferson was our greatest imperialist.

When our federal constitution was adopted our territory was between 800,000 and 900,000 square miles. Under the terms of the Louisiana purchase Jefferson secured for us 1,200,000 additional square miles and the control of the Mississippi river.

His example was followed by other presidents. Monroe secured Florida. Texas was annexed under Polk. Then we added 500,000 square miles as the result of the Mexican war. Later we purchased Alaska. Hawaii came next.

Jefferson and all the presidents down to our civil war wanted to annex Cuba. Now, when there is any talk of extending our boundaries, the cry of imperialism is raised.

Mr. Reagan wants our government to complete and control the Nicaragua canal, and he strongly advocates the acquisition of coaling stations in the Pacific. He admits that it might cost us too much to hold the Philippines and says that it would be better to let them go than to engage in another war on their account.

Public opinion in regard to the Philippines is divided. Sixty-five of the leading daily papers of the country stand twenty-eight in favor of holding the island, sixteen against such a policy and twenty-one are undecided.

It is evident, however, that without regard to sectional and party differences, there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of retaining Porto Rico and Cuba; free ports and coaling stations in the Pacific and securing control of the Nicaragua canal, which under our policy of territorial expansion will make the United States the most powerful commercial country on the globe.

But some very influential journalists, statesmen and men of affairs insist that it is our interest and duty to extend our flag over all of the 1,400 islands in the Philippine group. Professor Edward Van Dyke Robinson, of the University of Michigan, says in a recent article:

"It is a well-known fact in history that whatever nation has controlled the oriental trade has held the commercial supremacy of the world. At present our trade in the orient is second only to that of Great Britain. But Russia obviously intends to close the Chinese ports and divert the trade to herself by way of the Siberian railway. Unless we mean to sit tamely by and see ourselves thus robbed, we must be in a position to back up our support of the open-door policy by something more substantial than words. The stake at issue is stupendous, and nothing less than an entire and undivided control of the Philippines, together with all outlying groups, would give us a base adequate for our needs. Moreover, if we retain only one or two coaling stations we shall be unable to compete with other nations in the carrying trade through the Nicaragua canal. We must have possessions in as many parts of the Pacific as possible, so that our ships may have home ports at least as near as those of France and Germany.

"The action of Aguinaldo furnishes an additional reason why we should take the islands. Having furnished him with arms and supplies, he is our ally, and we are responsible for his conduct. If we make peace with Spain we are bound, in justice and in international law, to compel him to make peace also, and to restore the status quo ante bellum. That being the case, we cannot escape the settlement of the insurgent problem by withdrawing from the islands. We must settle that problem ourselves, and since we must reduce the insurgents to submission, it would be making Spain a downright present to restore the islands to her later.

"The alarm felt regarding the government of the Philippines is greater than the circumstances warrant. There is no reason, in history or in existing circumstances, to suppose that the natives would be troublesome if decently treated. Certainly, if 38,000,000 of English can rule some 60,000,000 of Hindus and others, 75,000,000 of Americans ought to be able to rule 8,000,000 of Malays."

The professor argues well, but there are many thoughtful Americans who will agree with Mr. Reagan that these islands would not repay us for the trouble and expense of a big war with one or more European powers. And, even without such a war, it is quite likely that our government would soon despair of ever maintaining order in a country which offers Aguinaldo as its highest type of civilization.

The policy of territorial expansion inaugurated by Jefferson and followed by other presidents was not far-reaching enough to take in the Philippines, or even Hawaii. The Jefferson idea was to annex such portions of this hemisphere as would be useful and profitable to us in peace and in war.

The sage of Monticello did not advocate the expenditure of blood and money to add to our stock of troubles, problems and monstrosities. If he were on deck today he would doubtless demand the retention of Cuba and Porto Rico, and available stations in the Pacific, but instead of reaching out for everything in sight in the orient, he would probably concentrate his efforts upon the vitally important matter of completing the canal across Nicaragua, and placing it permanently under the direct ownership and control of our government.

This would be statesmanship. The jingo idea of ruling vast colonies in the far Pacific may be magnificent, but it is not businesslike. There is too much Fourth of July, spread-eagle sentiment in it. It will soon be generally regarded as a delusion and a snare.

Of course, if we make the effort, we can govern the 8,000,000 savages and half-savages in the Philippines.

We are rich enough and strong enough to police those islands and defend them against foreign powers. But would it be sensible and profitable to do it, if we have good reason to believe that the new territory would cost us an immense amount of blood and treasure for generations to come?

People will discover before long that Porto Rico and Cuba will give us plenty to do without borrowing unnecessary trouble at the antipodes.

The chances are that very few of the middle-aged readers of this article will live long enough to see the restoration of law and order and prosperity in the West Indian islands which have just been torn from Spain's cruel grip.

It will be many years before the social, political and industrial anarchy of those islands will yield to the peaceful and orderly influences of our civilization. For decades to come the United States will have to keep standing armies down there, and it is to be feared that the first settlers who go there from this country will be chiefly rough and unscrupulous adventurers, who will start up trouble and strife.

Briefly stated, the difference between the new imperialism and the old Jeffersonianism is simply this: The former would seize and hold all the territory that we can, with some show of justification, appropriate and occupy. The latter would secure by purchase or conquest only such territory as it would be clearly to our interest to hold for defensive and commercial purposes.

The new imperialists, however, may say that Jefferson was an old fogy, and they may demand the exploitation of their ideas at all costs and hazards.

Very well—our people are for their country, right or wrong, and they will follow Old Glory round the globe, when the word is given. If we must have the Philippines, so be it. On with the dance!

WALLACE P. REED.

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AUGUST 5TH.

RECEIVER will there continue his BARGAIN SALE until stock is closed out.

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PROMINENT MEN TALK OF THE TERMS

Majority of Them Believe the Administration Is Right.

DO NOT WANT THE PHILIPPINES

Regard the Peace Terms as Equable and Dignified.

COLONEL R. F. MADDOX TALKS OF THEM

Colonel John B. Goodwin Says That an Indemnity Should Have Been Demanded.

SINCE the peace terms given Spain by the United States are known almost in detail, comment of various kind has been made on them.

There are many persons who believe that the Philippines should be held by the Americans.

There are those who are sure that the Philippines, if not retained by the United States, should never be permitted to go under Spanish rule again, asserting that we have just finished one war based on Spanish misrule and that we can save the Philippines now.

Again, there are many who regard the distance of the Philippines from the United States as putting a barrier in the way of ownership—that is, of an economical retention of the territory that we could probably acquire for the asking.

Interesting interviews on the peace terms follow:

COLONEL R. F. MADDOX:

"I regretted the necessity for war and was opposed to it at the beginning. The present indications are that it will be beneficial in many ways. It will give us a good navy and cause us to be respected. It will give us valuable territory of a kind we never before possessed. I think the United States should be satisfied if it gets what is demanded of Spain in the peace terms. I think the terms are liberal and fair. I gravely doubt the propriety of taking the Philippines, and think a coaling station is all we need there."

COLONEL J. B. GOODWIN:

"I think the peace terms are all right, with the exception that we should have demanded a war indemnity of Spain. The war has cost us a large sum of money and I think we should make them pay for it. I think the president has demanded as much as is necessary and the terms seem to me to be satisfactory."

JUDGE W. R. HAMMOND:

"In my opinion the peace terms are entirely satisfactory. I think the president did right in not demanding a war indemnity. The people of Spain are already taxed to death and the United States are great enough and large enough not to make the poverty stricken people of Spain pay for the war. I think the terms are liberal and will be an object lesson of generosity and magnanimity to the world."

MR. FULTON COLVILLE:

"I think the peace terms are just as they should be. They bring to the United States valuable territory which was already in a sense a part of this country. The territory which comes to us will be a sort of an outpost to this country, in addition to their value in a commercial way. I think a coaling station is all we want in the Philippines, and with the eastern situation as it is, it was probably best not to demand more."

MR. E. P. CHAMBERLIN:

"I think the peace terms are entirely satisfactory. They display generosity on the part of this country and the demands are such that Spain can accept them without feeling that too much has been asked of her. I think a coaling station in the Philippines is all we want there. The place, as I understand it, would be hard to control."

MR. JOSEPH A. McCORD:

"I think that President McKinley has acted wisely throughout the entire war trouble, and to my mind he has done exactly right in the matter of peace negotiations. He is in a better position to know all the circumstances in the case than any one else, and I for one am content to leave it to his judgment. We do not want to put ourselves in the light of acting like pigs and taking everything that we can get just because we are a stronger nation than Spain and have whipped her. They call us the 'American pigs,' but I do not think we have asked for too much, and Spain has nothing to grumble at. As to the Philippines, I think it was wise to leave that question to a commission, and the governments forming the commission should get together and give them a good form of republican government at a moderate cost."

MR. WILL BLACK:

"I think that we should take the Philippines and hold them. I am in favor of expansion, and I think that the government should take all that it can get. I believe in making the United States as strong as any government, and if that is the way to do it, I am in favor of taking all the new territory that we can get."

CHIEF MARBURY, of the Weather Bureau:

"All of my time is consumed in keeping up with the weather, but from my observations I think that our proposition to Spain was a just one. They call us the 'yankee pigs,' but I do not think that we have shown that disposition at all in this matter. The president is in a better position to settle that matter than I am, and for one I have confidence in his judgment, and believe he has done and will do the right thing."

MR. CHARLES NORTHEN:

"I do not think that we demanded enough of Spain. I am in favor of taking all the new territory that we can get. I believe that we should hold the Philippines with all the other territory that we have asked for, and I do not think that the president asked for enough to pay us for the trouble of going in the war."

JUDGE BLOODWORTH:

"I am not in favor of our taking any new territory that will necessitate our keeping a great standing army. I do not want to see the government keep the Philippines, for it will necessitate our having a big army to take care of them. I think that McKinley's demands were very just, and that we let Spain out of the matter very lightly."

MR. COLQUITT CARTER:

"I think that the demands of this government were exactly right, and I am not in favor of holding the Philippines. I think that the president did exactly the right thing, and that we asked for all that we ought to take."

JUDGE FOUTE:

"I think that the president demanded about the right thing. I think that we should have all of the islands on this side of the world, and that Spain should be driven from this side of the water; but I do not think it would be of any great advantage to us to take the Philippines. They are too far from home, and I hope that we will not keep them."

MR. EUGENE BLACK:

"I think that we have enough territory to take care of now, and I do not believe in holding the Philippines. We do not want to take everything that we can from Spain just because we have her whipped, and I think that McKinley's demands were very just."

ALDERMAN JAMES MAYSON:

"The peace terms are to my mind entirely satisfactory. We have demanded of Spain what is just and fair, but at the same time have displayed a spirit of generosity."

MR. DAN W. ROUNTREE:

"I think the peace terms are liberal enough, and at the same time exacting enough. I think they are satisfactory, and will be so viewed by the world."

DISEASES OF WOMEN

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Nut and Fig Bromose, 50c per box.
Nut and Apricot Bromose, 50c per box.
Malted Nuts, pint bottle, 75c.
"Nuttose," one and one-half pound can 40c.
"Nuttolene," one pound can, 30c.
"Maltol," sixteen-ounce jar, 60c.
Antiseptic Charcoal tablets, 50c box.

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Closing out our entire stock of Boys' Fancy Negligee Shirts. Percales, Madras, Cheviot and Oxford Cloth in effective patterns and fast colors.

Get the young hopeful a Hobson Suit. You'll please him and save money for yourself. Made of good Blue Denim, trimmed with White Braid, complete with a Cap to match for dollar and quarter.

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EISEMAN BROS.

FINE BALL PLAYERS IN CITY LEAGUE

The Poor Players Have Been Dropped Out and Only Good Ones Remain.

ALL ARE BATTING SPLENDIDLY

League's Four Teams Are Well Matched and Play Fine Ball.

BEST SPORT ATLANTA HAS EVER HAD

Some of the Individual Work Done by the Players—McBride Is a Star.

City Hall vs. Merchants Wednesday.
Firemen vs. Merchants Saturday.

National League Standing.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati..	97	65	32	.671
Boston..	93	58	35	.623
Cleveland..	93	58	35	.623
Baltimore..	90	52	38	.578
New York..	93	55	41	.559
Chicago..	96	53	43	.552
Pittsburg..	94	50	44	.531
Philadelphia..	90	42	48	.466
Brooklyn..	92	36	56	.381
Louisville..	98	36	62	.367
Washington..	91	32	59	.361
St. Louis..	97	28	69	.289

THE batting averages for this week in the City League do not show any very marked changes. The men who were last week and the week before doing the good hitting and are still in the league seem to be keeping up their work with the stick pretty well. The list this week includes only the names of players who played in the games this week and those who have played three or more games. With players dropping out all the time and new ones coming in it is a hard matter to keep up with the averages of all the men. Hereafter the averages of the men only who are likely to play the season out and those who have played in the league for some time will be kept. It is unfair to the men who have played in nearly all of the games to have their averages compared with those of players who only play a few games and quit with a big average.

Of the players who are now in the league and are apt to be there at the end, Jack McBride is undoubtedly doing the best work. Up to the present date he has clearly out-batted every man in the league. McBride is not a heavy hitter, but he is undoubtedly as sure a hitter as there is in the league. He comes nearer being a scientific batter than any of the other players, having been trained by Hugh Jennings, and he is the only man in the league who has any success in bunting. Several times he has bunted the ball and by his fast running beat it to first, thereby scoring a hit when most players would have been put out on the same ball. McBride also has a large number of stolen bases to his credit and his equal is seldom found among amateurs. His work at short stop has clearly surpassed anything in the league and the majority of the fans who attend the games not only look on him as the best player in the league, but by his quiet, gentlemanly ball playing he has made himself a great favorite with those who attend the games.

"Sallie" Collier and "Pap" Key.

Another player very much on the order of McBride and almost as good is young "Sally" Collier, the son of Mayor Collier. Young Collier is a youth of magnificent physique and why he should have been given the name of "Sally" is one of those things that happen without any special reason in the lives of boys. There is certainly nothing feminine about the way in which young Collier plays ball, and he is not only one of the safest hitters in the league, but he is a heavy hitter. Collier is one of the quiet men in the league. No one has ever heard him make a sound as he plays his position, and while the others kick, he plays third base to perfection, and of all ball playere would go into a game with the same dignity and good manners, and play as good ball as Collier does, it would do much to elevate the game. The old-timers tell wonderful tales of how the mayor could play ball when a boy, and the evidence all goes to prove that he really was a very fine ball player. He has now a silver mounted bat that was presented him when a boy for playing ball; but with no desire to raise an argument between father and son, the chances are that the mayor never saw the day that he could play in the same lot with his son.

Another player in the league that every one knows and likes, both on account of his good ball playing and his good nature, is the old veteran, "Pap" Keys. "Pap" plays ball because he knows how so thoroughly, and because he likes it. When "Pap" gets in a game he looks as happy as a nigger with a watermelon, and what he doesn't know about ball playing has not yet been written. A glance at the record shows what he can do with the bat, and there are few pitchers who can prevent him from getting a hit or two out of every game. But it is not only with the stick that "Pap" counts in a game of ball. During the season he has played in nearly every position in the field. He has caught, played first, second and third base, and pitched one of the best games of the season, and that against the hard-hitting shop team. "Pap" is an all-round ball player, an all-round good fellow and one of the most persistent and best natured kickers that ever worried an umpire. He is a great one to have on a team with a lot of youngsters, for he knows the game and can make the boys play an uphill game like no other player in the league. "Pap" is now playing with the Merchants and the last game he played second, but next time he may turn up in the box or out in center field, for all positions look alike to him.

Bob Lawshe and Others.

Lawshe is another old player who improves with age. Bob's worst enemy, if he has one, would have to admit that he is playing great ball this year. In the vernacular of the bleachers, Bob is "in the game with both feet," and while that part of his anatomy may be in the game, it is the other end of Bob that is so valuable in a game. It is his head work, his coaching and his general management of the team that counts in a game, and there are few players who go in with more vim and more judgment than Lawshe. He works so hard and so honestly for a game that it is a treat to see him play. Lawshe is batting up with the leaders and his work in the field, both at second and short, has been professional-like.

There are a great many other good ball players in the league deserving of special mention would the space allow. Among the new players who have come in recently are Harris, of the Firemen; Moore, of the City Hall, and Smith, of the Merchants. These are three wonderfully strong players and any one of them would do well in any professional league. Smith is one of those wonderful players who can play in any position, and taken as an all-round ball players he is probably the most valuable man to have on a team in the league. There are probably players in the league who can beat Smith playing in one position but there are no players in the league who can play every position as well as he can. Smith is not only an all-round player, but he is a good heavy hitter. He does not appear in the batting average yet, having only played in two games, but in both of those games he won the game by his timely hitting in putting the ball over the fence. Moore and Harris are also among the heavy hitters of the league and as good as any amateurs in the positions they play. Moore has played in three games in the league and his batting average appears in the list. Without space to mention all of the good batters the following averages speak for themselves:

Players.	At bat.	Hits.	Runs.	P.C.
McBride, C.H..	25	12	5	.480
Keys, M..	34	15	8	.441
Moore, C.H..	14	6	3	.428
Collier, C.H..	32	12	9	.375
Erskine, C.H..	36	13	7	.361
Dickinson, M..	36	13	8	.361
Baldwin, C.H..	40	14	14	.350
Lawshe, F..	43	15	11	.348
Blackman, S.R.	43	15	10	.348
Harrison, C.H..	41	14	20	.341
Duke, S.R..	47	15	12	.319
Ayers, S.R..	32	10	8	.312
Peel, M..	40	12	7	.300
LaFitte, F..	37	11	8	.297
Price, M..	17	5	3	.294
Tichhenor, C.H.. ..	28	8	10	.285
Howard, F..	38	10	10	.263
Sewell, F..	19	5	1	.263
Pittman, S.R..	41	10	9	.243
Shaw, S.R..	29	7	4	.241
Ozmer, S.R..	30	7	5	.233
Glenn, M..	53	12	7	.226
Weddington, S.R. ..	24	5	5	.208
McLeod, C.H..	40	6	6	.150
McGee, S.R..	43	6	8	.139

City Hall Team's Batters.

A glance at the batting averages will show very plainly one of the reasons that the City Hall team has been winning so many games. Five of their players have batting averages ranging from 480 per cent to 341 per cent, and they have been playing with the City Hall team from the first and hitting right along. They now have Moore with an average in three games of 428 and with six such sure hitters they are apt to win from any team in the league. There are, of course, good hitters on the other teams, but the City Hall team has a greater number of sure hitters than any team in the league, and it will take better pitchers than are now in the league to cut their averages down very much.

Tichenor is very apt to raise his average above the three hundred mark before the season is over and it would not be surprising to see nearly every player in the team come up to that. If they do it would be a wonderful record for a team, and it is very apt to win the pennant for them with what is in the league now. But the end of the season is quite a way off and the way that the clubs stand now any one of them is apt to come out on top.

The crowds at the games are larger than they have been here in years, and the people are getting a very fine article of ball at a very small cost. The City League has undoubtedly proved to be the thing that Atlanta wanted and already plans are being talked of for next year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati 4, Baltimore 1.

Cincinnati, O., August 7.—The Orioles were unable to hit Dammann opportunely today, and the Reds won an exciting game. Attendance 12,464.

Score:		R	H	E
Cincinnati..	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x	4	8	2
Baltimore..	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	3

Batteries: Dammann and Peitz; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, 2 hours.

Browns Loses Two Games.

St. Louis, August 7.—The Browns lost both games to the Giants today. In the first the Browns were unable to hit Seymour. Both Carrick and Sudhoff were hit hard in the second. First game:

		R.	H.	E.
New York..	5 1 2 4 0 0 0 0 0	12	13	2
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	3

Batteries—Seymour and Grady; Carsey, Kilpatrick, Hughey and Clements.

Second game:

		R.	H.	E.
New York..	0 1 0 3 0 0 1 1 2	8	14	6
St. Louis..	2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	6	11	2

Batteries—Carrick and Grady; Sudhoff and Clements.

Pittsburg 4, Chicago 2.

Chicago, August 7.—The Pittsburgs played the best ball today, fielding nearly perfectly and hitting just at the right time. Ely's play was the feature. Attendance 5,800. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago..	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	6	3
Pittsburg..	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0	4	10	1

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Time—2:10.

Louisville Loses Two Games.

Louisville, Ky., August 7.—The Colonels received quite a set back today, losing two games to Brooklyn. Fraser was knocked out of the box in the first. The Colonels started out like winners in the second, but the trolley dodgers batted out the game. Attendance, 9,000. Score:

First game:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville..	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	6	3
Brooklyn..	1 0 1 2 4 0 0 0 0	8	11	0

Batteries—Kennedy and Ryan; Fraser, Altrock and Kittredge. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time—1:57.

Second game:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn..	0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 1	6	12	2
Louisville..	0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0	5	10	2

Batteries—McKenna and Grim; Dowling and Powers. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time—2:30.

McDuffie Given the Race.

Philadelphia, August 7.—The twenty-five miles paced race between Eddie McDuffie and Jimmy Michael, which was ridden yesterday at Willow Grove bicycle track, was tonight awarded to McDuffie by Referee Uhler. Michael led at the end of the twenty-five miles, but the referee withheld his decision, McDuffie's manager having lodged a protest at the end of the third mile that Michael had more pacemakers than were specified in the contract. The contract called for thirty-two pacemakers to a side and after an investigation it was found that Michael had thirty-nine. Under these circumstances McDuffie was given the race.

Veterans Get Their Injunction.

Nashville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—Attorneys for Frank Cheatham Bivouac today secured an injunction restraining the Fourth National bank from paying to the trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association the $7,200 on deposit here. The trustees are charged with violating the agreement entered into with Charles Broadway Rouss, and it is alleged that they propose to divert the funds from their legitimate use. John C. Underwood is charged with mismanagement and it is alleged that he has shown his unfitness and incapacity, and is unpopular and offensive to the majority of the veterans.

Do not confound it with Talcum Powders, because

Comfort Powder

(TRADE MARK.)

is not merely a dusting powder, but a skilfully medicated preparation in powder form, for keeping the skin in a healthy condition, and for restoring it to health when diseased. Bland and harmless to the most delicate skin.

All druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

One Lively Hour at The Police Barracks

A RECORD was kept of one hour at the police barracks Saturday night. It is a good sample of what is often witnessed at this place of stirring scenes when there is a lively Saturday night with its record of vice and crime.

It also illustrates what must be endured by the officers at the barracks when there is a "rush."

With wagons rolling in, loaded with drunken men, frightened boys, wild-eyed women, yelling negroes and weeping unfortunates; with people asking foolish questions; with the telephone ringing every few minutes and messages coming for officers to quell rows; with frantic inquiries for lost children; with efforts of friends to liberate those behind the bars, and with oaths and imprecations and wailings and weepings and pleadings and drunken laughter, what a time they do have down at the old barracks—enough to make the police adopt as their official air: "There Is a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Last Saturday night was a rushing evening, and between 10 and 11 o'clock the scenes were at their liveliest. Below is given a faithful record of what transpired in that single hour:

Through the door leading into the alley a white man staggered with a great gash across his forehead and his clothes dripping with blood. He was A. G. Hammack, and he had been taking in the tenderloin. There arose a general fight and somebody landed a rock against his head. Orders were given to telephone for the city physician, while an officer conducted the bleeding penitent to a chair in the prison corridor.

Out in the Cold World Alone.

Hardly had Hammack's bleeding head disappeared when an old gray-haired confederate veteran shuffled into the office and begged to be given a bed for the night.

"Your name and residence," called out Station Sergeant Bonnell, who was ready for the rush.

"Thomas Finey, Galveston," was the reply. "I am out of money and have no home, and"—

"Take him to the sleepers' cells," called out the sergeant, and the turnkey rushed the old man off to a bed.

"I want them tools dat de pertectives found," called out a negro as he peeped through the desk railing.

"What tools, and who are you?" asked the sergeant.

"Bill Thompson, and de pertectives tuk my carpet tools."

There was a rush and a hunt, and the tools were thrown out to the negro.

Was Deaf and Dumb.

"Now, what do you want?" asked the sergeant of a squatty little mulatto woman who came in with a hop, a skip and a jump.

The woman made all sorts of signs and gyrations.

"Bless my soul if I haven't struck a deaf and dumb woman," exclaimed the sergeant in despair. After five minutes of hard work, during which time the office was getting crowded with other visitors, the sergeant understood she had lost her boy. The boy wasn't there, and she was motioned to "git out."

Away rang the telephone bell, and the call officer jumped to it.

"Want me to go after your washing?" he called over the phone.

Silence.

"My dear madam, we don't go after washings on Saturday night."

Silence.

"Very sorry, but you will have to get some one else to go after your washing. Goodby."

The telephone bell again.

"A negro has tried to kill Officer Cornett in Inman Park," reported the call officer to the captain.

"Very serious?" asked the captain.

"No, only that the negro was shot and hit with a club. Cornett is all right."

The patrol wagon rolled up, and William Andrews was brought in for interfering with an officer, and he showed signs of the result on his bloody head.

"Lawd er massy," wailed the negro, "I has a dead child at home."

His story was true, and he was allowed to go by placing up $5.75 for his appearance in court.

Out of Vanity Fair.

Another patrol wagon was close behind the first, and three white women jumped out, singing a lively air. They were half drunk, and appeared to be proud that they were from Vanity Fair.

"Give us one of your best rooms," called out a woman with yellow hair hanging down her back. "We've got the tin ter pay our way, sweetheart. Don't yer see?"

The trio were escorted to a room on the upper floor, which lacked some of the finery to be found in first-class hotels.

'Ere their ribald song had died away, an old white woman was led in from Decatur street, so drunk that she could not walk. Her hair looked as if two cats had been fighting in it, and the picture wasn't made any more attractive by her deep emotions. She wept copiously, and grew hysterical when told that she must go behind the bars.

Had a Jag Himself.

"Say, is George Weesey in here?" asked a little fellow who was just barely outside of a jag himself.

"Yes, Weesey is here," he was told.

"Then I want to take him home to his wife and children."

"You ain't going to do it for two reasons," he was told; "first, he is too drunk to be turned out, and second, you ain't sober enough to carry him across the street."

This shot caused the little fellow to wabble out.

A soldier dead drunk was rolled in out of the wagon.

A white woman was given change for $5.

Two negro prisoners were released upon friends giving bond for them.

A tramp was given a bed for the night.

And the hour was up.

WAS NOLAN THE BURGLAR?

Two Bathers at East Lake Are Relieved of $30.

A. W. NOLAN GETS ARRESTED

One Bather Had $75, Which He Saved. Nolan Denies His Guilt and Says He Will Come Out All Right.

A. W. Nolan, a young man who is well known in the city among the sporting fraternity, was locked up at police barracks last night on the serious charge of burglary, and behind his arrest there is a story out of the usual run of charges of such a character.

Among the bathers at East Lake yesterday were two Greeks, Victor Kamix and Charles Bakakis. As they were about to secure bathing suits Nolan walked up to them and asked what room they had. They replied No. 42. "Give me No. 43," cried out Nolan to the manager of the bathhouses.

From what the watchman states, Nolan hurried into the water and remained there only a few minutes. So hurried had been his disrobing and bath that he was seen coming out of the water while Kamix and Bakakis were just going in.

When the two Greeks visited their bathrooms again they found that the door had been broken open and $26 from Kamix and $4.75 from Bakakis had been stolen. The occupant of room No. 43 was gone.

Bakakis had hidden $75 in one of his shoes, and this escaped the notice of the burglar.

The watchman had seen certain things in the conduct of Nolan which, with the way he had acted about the key and hurried bath, made him at once suspect the young man, and he telephoned to the police to have Nolan arrested. At half-past 10 o'clock last night Nolan was found on Marietta street by Officer Bone and arrested. The prisoner was searched at the police barracks, but no money was found in his possession.

Nolan denied his guilt, and said he would get out all right. Only a few weeks ago Nolan is said to have snatched up a ten-dollar bill which a man had let fall on the street and ran off and hid it under a door. He was arrested and confessed to the act and showed the officer where the money was hidden. A warrant was sworn out, but the case was compromised in some way and Nolan came off with flying colors.

The proprietor of East Lake states he has all the proof needed to convict Nolan, and this morning a warrant will be sworn out charging the young man with burglary.

Is a Woman a Person?

From The Chicago Chronicle.

In the future there will be no excuse for the woman who becomes offended at being called a "person." The new bankruptcy law has taken the sting away from the term with great care, and has declared in unequivocal language that a woman is a "person," and to be included in the same class as corporations.

Of course, this doesn't mean that a woman is a corporation, or that a corporation is a person, except when the legal standing of either is involved in bankruptcy proceedings under the new law. J. M. Flower, the attorney who addressed the Chicago Credit Men's Association Wednesday night, regards this definition as a gigantic absurdity in its application to women.

Mr. Flower called the attention of the credit men to the chapter on definitions, referring to it as a dictionary of terms. He read to them this passage that they might have a clear comprehension of a "person."

"'Persons' shall include corporations, except where otherwise specified, and officers, partnerships and women."

"The new bankruptcy law is full of absurdities," said Mr. Flower, "and I only called attention to this definition for the purpose of illustration and by way of a joke. There is no more reason for specifying women as persons than there is for applying the expression to men. The new law does not change the status of woman in the least from what it was before the law was enacted. She has the same privileges as the men, and can either go into voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy."

THEORY OF MILLS KILLING

Officers Discard the Idea That Enemies Shot Him.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT

The Theory Is Adduced from the Evidence—Funeral of the Dead Policeman.

It is now the accepted theory of the city detectives that the man who killed Carl Mills, the policeman who was assassinated a week ago today, was not any person who had ill will against Mills and that the hand which took his life was not the hand of an avenging murderer.

It is believed that a negro slipped into Turner's alley, near Whitehall street, for the purpose of stealing. He was seen by Mr. Wellhouse, who reported the matter to Officer Mills. The policeman went at once to the alley and meeting the negro asked what he was doing there. From this there arose circumstances which ended in the negro murdering the officer. Just what those circumstances were cannot, of course, be now told, but it is surmised that Mills attempted to arrest the negro and that then the shooting took place. But it is not believed that the negro went into the alley for the purpose of waylaying the policeman.

The detectives arrive at this theory from all the evidence they have secured and they have worked faithfully and unremittingly since the murder occurred.

Working on this theory the detectives believe they will be able to locate the murderer within a few days and that he will make a full confession after he is caught and attempt to set up some sort of plea of self-defense.

When the killing first took place it was at once thought that Mills was shot by one of the enemies he had made in the discharge of duties as courthouse bailiff, deputy sheriff or stockade assistant.

The dead officer was buried at Norcross yesterday morning, in the old family burying ground. The body was escorted to Norcross by a special detail of policemen and was placed on the Southern train at the Decatur street crossing.

"Lucky" Baldwin's Bad Luck.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Lucky" Baldwin is no longer lucky. He can't raise ready cash. He has plenty of real estate—whole square miles of as fine land as exists anywhere, but nobody wants to buy, and so he remains poor. At one time, what with his mines, his ranches and other interests, he was worth $30,000,000. That was not long ago, but even twelve or thirteen years ago he was very rich and was lord of the vast and beautiful estate in the San Gabriel valley, near Los Angeles. Along in 1894 it became known that Mr. Baldwin was in need of money and presently he began to sell pieces here and there of his grand estate in California. "Lucky" was not living up to his name. Today, the owner of land enough for a small principality, he finds trouble in laying his hands on a hundred-dollar bill. Mr. Baldwin has been living in San Francisco pretty regularly for the past three years. He is now seventy years old and is showing his age. He is by no means the picturesque man he was when his Volante was king of the turf. But "Lucky" is a pretty good man yet, even if he is losing his millions. Among all the shrewd, wise men who became bonanza kings and millionaires in the brisk days of California there was none shrewder or wiser than Baldwin. He has played many parts in his time and played all well. He has been a canal boatman, grocery-man, hotel keeper, brickmaker, liveryman, theatrical manager, turfman, mining operator, farmer and always a speculator. He has been able to manage and direct five or six big businesses, from a magnificent stable of race horses to a gold mine, hotel, ranch, winery, vineyards and a brickyard. He may not leave as many millions behind as he might once have left, but there is hardly any danger of his going to the poorhouse.

REUNION AFFAIRS TO BE CLOSED TODAY

Confederate Reunion Association Will Meet This Afternoon.

COMMITTEES WILL REPORT

The Final Reports Will Be of a Gratifying Nature.

SOMETHING OF WORK OF THOSE IN CHARGE

Reunion Was the Largest Ever Held and the Undertaking Was an Enormous One.

This afternoon will see the wind up of the Atlanta reunion, which, according to the best authorities, was the greatest reunion ever witnessed or attended by confederate veterans.

The Confederate Reunion Association in pursuance to a call issued by President C. A. Evans will assemble in room 104, Kimball house, and receive the final reports of all the committees and formally wind up the affairs of the reunion.

The meeting will be one of the most important ever held by the association and will disclose the exact financial condition of the organization. The actual amount of money expended during the reunion and the amount of the subscriptions collected will be made known. The entire reunion, the work done and the business attended to will be reviewed and every detail of the affair will be gone over. That the reports will be accepted and approved there seems to be not the slightest doubt, and this having been done, the business of the great reunion will have been brought to a close and the work of the men who have interested themselves in it and who contributed so much to its success will be completed.

Every bill contracted by the association, incidental to the reunion, which has been presented to the finance committee has been paid and it is understood that all the bills are in and have been receipted. The report of the finance committee will show a state of affairs which will be pleasing to the veterans of Atlanta and to all Atlantians. Although the report will not be made public until the meeting this afternoon, it is understood that it will show that there was sufficient money on hand to meet all expenses at once and that the association ends its work free of all debt. The financial end of the reunion was managed carefully and generously, though economically, and every dollar was accounted for.

Every member of the association is expected to be present at the meeting this afternoon. The call for the meeting is as follows:

"There will be a meeting of the Confederate Reunion Association at room 104, Kimball house, Monday afternoon next, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, winding up the affairs of the reunion, having final reports, etc., and every member is urged to attend.

"C. A. EVANS, President.

"JOHN O. WADDELL, Secretary."

Atlanta's Great Reunion.

Only can the volume of work done by those who had charge of the reunion be realized and justly appreciated when the enormity of the undertaking and its wonderful success is considered.

For seven years previous to the time the veterans gathered in Atlanta the reunions were held in various cities and each year the crowds increased and the succeeding reunion seemed to be larger and more successful than the previous ones. Much was expected of Atlanta when this city was named as the meeting place of the eighth annual reunion on account of the reputation Atlanta has gained for progressiveness and enterprise.

Despite the fact that the orators who spoke for Atlanta and invited the veterans to come here assured the old warriors that they would be given a welcome of a kind which had never before greeted them and would be entertained and cared for in a manner that would surpass their greatest expectations, it was thought by many that the great city of the south would not be equal to the occasion and would not be able to furnish lodging for the vast crowds or furnish food and sleeping places to those who were unable to pay for accommodations.

Months previous to the time of the reunion the Confederate Reunion Association through its executive committee and the sub-committee appointed to have active charge of the affair began work and several weeks before the veterans began to gather here it was seen that they would be ready and that Atlanta would entertain the men who wore the gray as they had never been entertained before.

All eyes were on Atlanta, and those who had predicted her inability to care for the veterans took careful note of the preparations, and not until they were present and saw what was transpiring did they realize the injustice which had been done.

Atlanta's historic importance as having been one of the most valuable strategic points in the south during the war, in addition to her importance as the gate city of the south of the present day, caused thousands more visitors to come here than had ever attended any previous reunion, and the veterans were present in large delegations.

From the time the visitors and veterans entered the city to the time they departed few words of complaint were heard, and the consensus of opinion was that Atlanta had entertained better than any other city. The climax was reached here, and the Atlanta reunion goes on record as the largest ever held.

The committee who had charge of the reunion and whose reports will be had this afternoon were tireless in their efforts. During the reunion their entire time and attention was given to the work which had been allotted them, and their one desire was to see that the visitors were furnished with accommodations and were properly entertained. This they did in a manner which the praise given by visitors shows to have been eminently satisfactory.

General George Moorman, who has attended every reunion held by the veterans, and who on account of his position is probably the highest authority on matters pertaining to reunions, says the Atlanta reunion was the largest ever held. He thinks the climax was reached at Atlanta, and says there will never be another reunion so large. He contributed greatly to the success of the Atlanta reunion and was continually at work. He aided those in charge with his advice, and by giving them the benefit of his experience at other reunions.

One of the features of the reunion was the mess hall and sleeping apartments at the exposition grounds. At the mess hall, which was in charge of Dr. Fox, about 36,000 meals were served free of charge to veterans who were unable to purchase food for themselves. In the same way 10,000 weary men were given a place to sleep, and were carefully guarded through the night. There was room for more at the sleeping hall, and a great amount of food was left in the commissary department. This was given to charitable institutions in the city.

The same success was attained in all departments. The bureau of information proved a blessing to visitors, though many failed to visit it, and on that account were unable to procure lodging. The crowds were handled in a manner that met the expectations of the most sanguine, and no casualties or accidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the grand occasion.

The only complaint to amount to anything which was heard was against the old carshed. Here veterans and visitors had a sad time when taking their departure from the city. On one occasion when several thousand people were making an attempt to board outgoing trains a heavy rain fell and the shed was flooded. Only a few were able to get into the waiting rooms, and the others were forced to wade about under the shed. The depot was not able to accommodate the crowds, and at this time more than at any other, the fact that Atlanta has outgrown the depot was displayed.

This afternoon the Confederate Reunion Association of Atlanta will wind up the local affairs of the reunion. The reports of the committees will be heard, and Atlanta's duty to the old veterans will be done.

"It leads them all" is the reply when dealers are asked about the merit and sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No other preparation compares with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TUCKER—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Tucker are invited to attend the funeral of the latter at her late residence, 129 Crew, at 10 o'clock a. m., this Monday, August 8, 1898. Interment at Oakland.

The following named gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the residence at half-past 9 o'clock this morning: Messrs. Frank Lederle, J. G. St. Almand, W. R. Daley, W. S. Watson, John D. Lawrence and Charles E. Steele.

MEETINGS.

A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, Chamber of Commerce building, this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Work in the M. and P. M. degrees. All qualified companions fraternally invited to attend.

JNO. R. WILKINSON, H. P.
VIRGIL JONES, Secretary.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of Nancy Ann Bullard, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. August 6, 1898.

A. G. BULLARD, Admr.

8-8-6t sun

ADDITIONAL TRAINS BETWEEN ATLANTA AND LITHIA SP'GS (CAMP HOBSON.) THE TALLAPOOSA ACCOMMODATION WILL ALSO RUN ON SUNDAYS.

To accommodate the army people and visitors at Camp Hobson, the Southern railway has arranged the following improved train service between Atlanta and Lithia Springs (Camp Hobson): An extra train will leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, at 9:15 a. m., arrive Lithia Springs 10:05 a. m.; returning leave Lithia Springs at 6 p. m., arrive Atlanta 6:50 p. m. The Tallapoosa accommodation train will also be run on Sundays, arriving Atlanta as at present, 8:15 a. m., but returning this train will leave Atlanta at 7:20 p. m. instead of 6:20, as at present.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS { Phone 1642 } 1-16 GRAIN

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

205-206-207 Gould Building.

W. H. BACHELLER & CO., LTD.

Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Cotton, Grain, Provisions and Stocks

Hennen Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Orders for future contracts executed on all the leading Exchanges. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Correspondence solicited. dai-sun

John W. Dickey

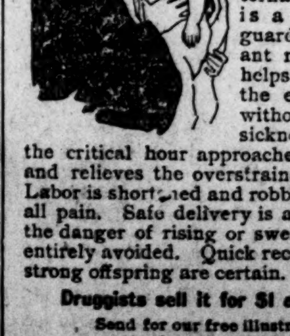
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W.H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.



Safety

MOTHER'S FRIEND (the external liniment), is a true safeguard for expectant mothers. It helps them thro' the early stages without morning sickness, and as the critical hour approaches it relaxes and relieves the overstrained muscles. Labor is shortened and robbed of nearly all pain. Safe delivery is assured, and the danger of rising or swelled breasts entirely avoided. Quick recovery and a strong offspring are certain.

Druggists sell it for $1 a bottle.

Send for our free illustrated book on the subject.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 6th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡13	Jacksonville....	4 15 am	‡13	Chattanooga ...	4 20 am
‡8	Chattanooga...	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick..	5 20 am
‡35	Washington....	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
20	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham...	5 30 am
17	Mt. Airy............	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga...	7 50 am
‡21	Fort Valley......	10 20 am	12	Richmond.......	7 50 am
‡9	Macon..............	10 40 am	‡8	Macon	8 10 am
‡9	Columbus..........	10 40 am	20	Norcross.........	11 20 am
‡38	Birmingham ..	11 30 am	‡38	Washington ..	12 00 n'n
‡10	Chattanooga.....	11 40 am	‡9	Chattanooga..	4 00 pm
19	Norcross..........	2 20 pm	‡37	Birmingham.	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington....	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon...........	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus.	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	8 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley,...	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon..............	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy..........	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga..	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa.......	6 20 pm
‡36	Birmingham...	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington.....	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga.....	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville ..	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro.......	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah.. ...	7 35 am	‡2	Savannah....	7 50 am
103	Hapeville......	8 05 am	104	Hapeville......	8 30 am
105	Hapeville......	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro......	12 06 am
‡11	Macon..........	11 20 am	110	Hapeville......	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro. ...	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville......	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville......	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon...........	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville.	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	5 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah...	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro......	8 55 am	116	Hapeville.......	9 00 am
117	Hapeville......	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro.......	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville.........	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta.	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga....	4 50 pm
‡91	Chattanooga ...	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta.........	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville.........	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery...	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery...	5 25 am
‡34	Selma..............	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery...	1 00 pm
‡26	Selma..............	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park ..	7 05 am	11	College Park....	6 00 am
14	Newnan...........	8 20 am	13	College Park....	8 00 am
16	College Park...	10 00 am	15	Palmetto.........	12 01 pm
18	College Park...	2 15 pm	17	College Park...	12 1? pm
20	Palmetto.	2 45 pm	19	College Park...	2 30 pm
22	College Park...	3 30 pm	21	College Park..	4 25 pm
24	College Park...	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto.........	5 35 pm
26	College Park....	7 45 pm	25	College Park...	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto..	8 25 pm	29	Newnan..	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan........	10 20 am	41	West Point... ..	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta.........	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta....	7 30 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta.	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta.	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia...... ..	3 35 pm	10	Covington.......	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta...........	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta...........	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk.......	5 20 am	‡402	Washington...	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington....	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk...........	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
†Knoxville.......	7 30 am	‡Knoxville.............	30 pm
†Murphy..........	7 30 am	‡Murphy..................	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.

J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 7, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta...........	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville......	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy.........	....	....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	....
Ar Greensboro...	10 43 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	....
Ar. Washington....	6 42 am	9 35 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia ..	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar. New York.... ..	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar. Boston.......	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville...........	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	....
Ar. Richmond.........	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	....
Lv. Greensboro......	10 50 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Norfolk............	7 50 am	....	....	....

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon...	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	....	....	7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	....	....	8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville...	9 25 pm	....	....	9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta........	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton...	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis........	....	....	7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati........	7 30 pm	....	7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville........	11 55 am	....	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	....	....	7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus........	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany........	3 10 pm	....

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta........	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham........	10 00 pm	11 45 am	....
Lv Birmingham........	....	11 50 am	....
Ar Greenville........	....	10 55 pm	....
Lv Birmingham........	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	....
Ar Memphis........	7 40 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Kansas City........	7 55 am	5 20 pm	....
Lv Birmingham........	11 35 pm	....	....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	....	....
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	....	....
Lv Atlanta........		4 30 pm	
Ar Fort Valley........		8 30 pm	

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta........	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan........	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange........	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point........	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	1 07 p m
Arrive Opelika........	8 50 a m	7 57 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus........	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	....
Arrive Montgomery........	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma........	....	11 30 p m	....
Arrive Pensacola........	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	....
Arrive Mobile........	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	....
Arrive New Orleans........	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	....
Arrive Houston........	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston........	5 20 a m	....	7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans........	7 45 p m	....	7 55 a m
Leave Mobile........	12 20 a m	....	12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola........	11 20 p m	....	12 25 p m
Leave Selma........	4 20 a m	....	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery........	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus........	5 20 a m	1 30 p m	....
Arrive Opelika........	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point........	8 50 a m	3 23 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange........	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan........	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta........	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

NEWS OF THE CITY IN BRIEF

AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father de la Morinere preached at the Church of the Immaculate Conseption at 9:30 yesterday morning. He is one of the most distinguished Jesuit pulpit orators and his sermon was a brilliant and eloquent one.

WESLEY'S UNGRATEFUL WRATH.—Judge Foute had an ungrateful creature before him yesterday. Wesley James is the name of the ungrateful party and it all came about over a suit in Judge Foute's court for the sum of 15 cents. James is a colored hack driver and he was being sued in Judge Foute's court by an old woman who claimed that he had cheated her out of 15 cents. While the old woman was stating her case Wesley took a comfortable seat in the court room and in a short while he was sleeping soundly. Judge Foute was busy and when he heard what the suit was about, rather than have his time consumed with such a trival matter he took 15 cents out of his pocket and giving it to the old woman let her depart in peace. When Wesley was aroused from his slumbers and got out on the street some one explained to him what had happened and then it was that he showed his base ingratitude. Instead of being pleased that he had not lost the suit and had not been compelled to pay the costs he declared that no one had a right to meddle in his affairs and declared his intention of appealing the case. It is not known exactly on what grounds he will make the appeal, but he declared his intention of consulting his attorney.

MR. HILL PROMOTED.—Mr. L. H. Hill, of the Central of Georgia railroad, was promoted on Saturday from the assistant union ticket agent to the city passenger and ticket agent of the Central. His predecessor was Mr. Moore, who goes to accept a similar position in Eufaula, Ala. The change is effective today.

ENTERTAIN THIS WEEK.—Gate City company, of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, will give a delightful entertainment at Lakewood on Thursday night. The entertainment will consist of dancing, singing and recitations. The musical programme which has been arranged will be very interesting.

YOUNG LADY DEAD—The death of Miss Ada M. McIntosh, a young lady well-known in the city and who had a host of friends, occurred at the residence, 31 Jones avenue, last night about 1 o'clock. Miss McIntosh was seventeen years of age and was just budding into young womanhood. The funeral will take place at the Third Baptist church this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The interment will be in Oakland.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS—The Southern railway commenced running a fast schedule between Lithia Springs and Atlanta yesterday and the trains were crowded during the day. The trains are run to accommodate those wishing to see the immense camp at Lithia Springs. The schedule, or a more frequent one, will be continued.

VETS MOVE ON.—The recent order of Chief Manly forcing the veterans and others having peddlers' licenses to keep moving is expected to show results this week, and until the peddlers are all notified they will keep the police busy instructing them.

FUNERAL OF OFFICER MILLS.—The funeral party accompanying the body of Officer Mills, who was murdered on his beat last week, left for Norcross yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, where the services over the remains will be held. The special escort from the police department was as follows: Sergeant A. J. Moss, Patrolmen W. N. Sheridan, W. F. Whitley, W. D. Key, G. P. Cornett, J. T. Shepard, J. T. Kitchens and L. G. Coogler.

HEALTH BOARD ON FRIDAY.—The regular meeting of the board of health will be held in the office in the city hall on next Friday. Chief Veal will return to the city today, and will be present at the meeting.

T. P. A. EXCURSION SATURDAY.—The second annual excursion of the Travelers' Protective Association will take place on next Saturday. The members in Atlanta will leave here on that afternoon and go to Tybee, where they will spend Sunday. The train will be made up of sleeping cars and coaches, and an invitation is extended to all who wish to enjoy the trip.

A QUESTION OF LIFE.—Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, colored, preached yesterday on the "First Great Question of Life." His text was "What wilt thou have me to do?"

CAME TO BURY HIS SON.—Rev. Thomas H. Timmons of Thomson, Ga., is in the city, having arrived on Saturday with the remains of his son, Lovick, who died at White Plains on Friday, the 5th inst. The burial took place at Oakland cemetery on Saturday. General Clement A. Evans officiated, and delivered a beautiful tribute to this young man. Lovick was twenty-two years old, and was a member of the Methodist church.

ROBERT WILLIAMS DEAD.—News has been received in Atlanta of the death of Mr. Robert Williams, in Milligan, Tenn., on last Wednesday. He was a young man well known in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, and the news of his death comes as a surprise to his frieds. Williams came to Atlanta several weeks ago from Quitman, Ga., to join the city baseball league and pitch for the firemen. He was a prominent amateur pitcher, and was to have pitched for the firemen last Saturday. Immediately after his arrival from Quitman he was taken sick, and remained in the hospital two days until carried to Milligan by his father. He rapidly grew worse, and died last Wednesday. He was buried last Friday morning.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUBERT.—Captain Edgar Hubert, of the Eighth United States infantry, who died in Cuba last Thursday, was a nephew of Mrs. John O. Waddell, of Atlanta, who is greatly shocked at his untimely death. Captain Hubert was a son of Dr. R. Hubert, of Warrenton, Ga. He was appointed to West Point by Dr. Felton from the seventh congressional district in 1876, defeating a large number of young men in the competitive examination. Graduating high in the class of 1880, he was assigned to the Eighth regiment as second lieutenant, and won promotion until several years ago he was made captain. While stationed at Chickamauga, in the spring, he visited his aunt, Mrs. J. O. Waddell. He was a bright and genial young man, and at an early age exhibited wonderful mathematical powers. In this branch he had few equals. His family and friends are deeply grieved at his unexpected and untimely death.

ARRESTED IN BIRMINGHAM.—Detective Tom Barrett returned from Birmingham Saturday night with Joe Caldwell, a negro prisoner, who is charged with being implicated in the robberies which occurred at Branan Bros.' wholesale grocery store a few months ago. It is said that Caldwell who conducted a store on Peters street, received some of the stolen goods. He went away shortly after the robbers were arrested. A few days ago he was located in Birmingham and arrested.

NEW PATROL WAGON.—The new patrol wagon is proving a great success. All the other wagons will be changed so as to conform to the plan of the new one, which was taken upon trial. Some time ago Commissioner Johnson began a movement in the police board to bring about a reform in the patrol wagon system. He said the wagons ought to be made so as to keep prisoners taken to the barracks from being exposed to view. The board permitted him to have one wagon made, and it was constructed with high sides. It was put in use a week ago and is now pronounced "just the thing." Commissioner Johnson is receiving all the bouquets for this new style of equipage. It is not probable, however that the vehicle will become generally popular.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.—There will be a temperance lecture by Colonel J. J. Hickman at the Third Baptist church tonight at 8 o'clock. After the lecture a lodge of Good Templars will be organized by Colonel Hickman. Members of the other lodges in the city are asked to be present and assist in the organization.

AT LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Mr. W. G. Shenk preached a very interesting sermon to the English Lutheran congregation yesterday morning. His text was from Matthew xvi, 26: "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." Mr. Shenk held the close attention of his congregation. Rev. L. K. Probst, the regular pastor of the congregation, was present yesterday morning and assisted in the services. He has been away several weeks attending to his duties as secretary of the board of missions, and stopped over in the city for a few days of much needed rest. Rev. Probst came in from Mississippi, and in a day or two will leave the city again to visit Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina before he returns to take charge of his pastorate. During his absence Mr. W. G. Shenk will continue as supply pastor and services will be held regularly.

FUNERAL OF A CHILD.—The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones will be conducted from the residence, 182 Randolph street, this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Graves will officiate. The little one, Wesley Lee, died yesterday. Interment will be in Peachtree cemetery.

HOBSON AND WHEELER BOYS.—The plan of the work of the Army and Navy League has won the approval of the young men of the city and tonight at 8 o'clock, at the governor's mansion, an auxiliary to the Army and Navy League, to be known as the Hobson and Wheeler Boys, will be organized. Registration membership fees will be $1. There will be an address by Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, president of the Army and Navy League, and Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon. Good music will be furnished. The young men who are interested in the soldiers at the front are invited to come and join. Through the efforts of Mr. Tom Patterson many have signified their intention to join the auxiliary.

MAYOR RETURNS THURSDAY.—Mayor Collier will return to Atlanta next Thursday. He is at present at Mackinac, to which place he went immediately after the convention at Detroit. The other members of the party will return during the early part of the week.

APPLYING FOR SCHOOL TICKETS.—Superintendent Slaton and those in his office will probably be kept busy this week on account of the demand for school tickets. Many people are applying for tickets now, and the prospects are that the schools will be well filled. Superintendent Slaton will enforce the vaccination rule, and will not issue tickets to pupils who have not certificates of successful vaccination.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Edgewood will be held at Epworth church tonight for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan to incorporate that community for school purposes. This will be the second meeting that has been held, and the committee appointed at the former meeting is expected to report tonight. The gathering will be a very interesting one. Some of the negro property owners have asked permission to attend.

Will Remove Headquarters.

South Bend, Ind., August 7.—The North American Turnerbund executive committee met here today and decided to remove headquarters from St. Louis to Indianapolis

Gussie May Be Lost.

Washington, August 7.—Adjutant General Corbin said tonight that while no definite information had been received by the war department concerning the steamer Gussie, reported lost off the southwest coast of Cuba, he was reasonably sure the vessel was safe. She was sent to Santiago with supplies and from there was to go to Porto Rico with ordnance stores for the army of invasion.

MOVE ON MONTAUK POINT TO BEGIN

Soldiers at Fort McPherson Will Start for New Camp Today.

BIDS FOR MOVEMENT OPENED

Over 300 Soldiers Went to Camp Hobson Yesterday Afternoon.

MANY VISITORS AT THE POST YESTERDAY

Soldiers Receive Tobacco and Other Articles from the Large Crowds. Sick Doing Well.

No abatement in the movement of troops occurred yesterday. Three hundred and sixty-four men were sent to Austell, and went into camp there last night. It was expected that a large detachment of the First, Ninth and Tenth regiments would be sent to Montauk Point, L. I., yesterday, but this movement was delayed. The bids of the railroads for the transportation of the soldiers were opened yesterday afternoon and several lines will be used in the movement.

Six hundred men are expected to go to Montauk today. The detachment from the Tenth cavalry, which will be dismounted, will be composed of negroes, and under the command of Captain Woodward. They will be hurried to their destination over the fastest routes, and when they reach their new camp it is expected they will be very, soon joined by the remainder of their regiments.

By the middle of the week the large number of soldiers, who have caused a very crowded condition to exist at the post since the beginning of the war, will be removed, and there will be much more room for those who remain.

About 2,000 men have been moved during the past week, and 1,500 more will be sent to Austell and Long Island during the present week. Camp Hobson, at Austell, now has about 1,500 men, and is growing daily. The men there are said to be greatly pleased with their condition, and the camp is pronounced by the officers to be an admirable one. There is a great quantity of good water, and the location is very healthful. The sanitary arrangements are good, and the special care that has been given this feature by the officers has rendered it one of the best camps in this state.

The detachment of troops which left the post on Saturday afternoon for St. Simons were under the command of Lieutenant Tillman, a nephew of Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina.

The soldiers at the post yesterday were greatly pleased by the large number of visitors that came out during the day and called upon them. Tobacco, chewing gum and other things were given liberally to the soldiers and accepted with much appreciation.

In the afternoon the reservation was crowded with visitors, many of whom came to see friends among the sick soldiers. There were no deaths at the post yesterday. The convalescents in the hospitals are doing well, and those who are in a dangerous condition are receiving careful attention.

The Spanish dons were objects, as usual, of much interest to the visitors, and were gazed upon with curiosity by the crowds. No orders were received during the day.

Hobson To Visit Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 7.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Hobson today telegraphed Dr. J. M. P. Otts, of this city, that he would be his guest here one day this week while en route from New York to Tampa. Dr. Otts was for years Hobson's pastor while stationed at Greensboro, Ala. A public reception will be given the Merrimac hero.

The brakemen on all passenger trains on the New Cumberland branch of the Panhandle have been taken off, and the conductors must take care of the trains, help to look out for signals, assist passenger on and off, and collect tickets. It is understood that the same rule of economy will be introduced on all the small branch lines of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg. It is an innovation which does not meet with the favor of passengers, and heaps many new responsibilities on the shoulder of the conductors.

Mr. Marshal Connally, Florida agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was here yesterday.



FRENCH GOWN OF BLACK PEAU DE SOIE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR



To you that a

GAS STOVE

Is the most satisfactory cooking medium now in use. All sizes and prices at the . . . .

GAS OFFICE,

Broad and Alabama.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Batchelder have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Annie Taylor Williams, formerly of Vermont, to Mr. Horace T. Morrison, of Atlanta, the son of Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Morrison. The wedding will occur at the Inman Park Methodist church September 7th, at 10:30 o'clock, and the ceremony will be performed by Bishop Morrison.

No cards will be issued, but a large number of friends of the popular young couple will be present to witness their marriage.

Miss Williams is a beautiful and accomplished young woman and has a wide circle of friends in Atlanta. She came from Vermont and is a descendant of old New England families. She has resided in Atlanta with her aunt for a number of years.

Mr. Horace T. Morrison is the oldest son of Bishop H. C. Morrison and is a prominent young business man, having been connected with a number of large concerns for several years. He has a large number of friends in Atlanta and throughout the state.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, and Miss Julia Hemphill, left Saturday on a visit to Philadelphia and other points north.

Mrs. Henry Wellhouse, with her son Sidney, is registered at United States hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Birdie Verner, one of Newnan's most accomplished young ladies, is spending a few days with the family of Mr. John O. Davies at West End. She has just returned from Anniston, Ala., where she has been on a visit to relatives and friends.

Miss Leontine Chisolm and Mrs. Goodwyne, who have been at Tate Spring and Battery Park hotel, Asheville, for a month past, have returned to Atlanta.

Miss Susie Yarbrough, a charming and accomplished young lady of Sparta, Ga., is visiting relatives at College Park.

The engagement of Miss Lena Marks, of Brunswick, Ga., to Mr. Ed Gershon is announced.

Miss Minna Beck, who has been visiting relatives in Jackson and Macon, has returned home.

Mrs. Walter Kimball and her little daughter, Olive May, have returned from a month's visit to relatives in Toronto, Canada.

Miss Margaret Persons, of Talbotton, and Miss Rosa Woolfolk, of Albany, are the guests of Miss Louise Ragland.

Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris has returned to Atlanta after a six weeks' visit to relatives in Upton, Canada, and Troy, N. Y.

Master Goldsmith Lehman is spending a short while with Master John Collier.

Miss Serina Butts returns home today after spending a month in Anniston, Ala., the guest of Miss Darden.

Griffin, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—The Gem City Cotillion Club gave a dance Thursday evening which was much enjoyed. Quite a number of visitors attended, among them being Miss Annie McLean, Savannah; Miss Marie Markham, Columbus; Miss Nettie McComb, Milledgeville; Miss Martha Hunt, Macon; Miss Lucile Atkinson, Atlanta; Miss Mary Lee and Miss Grace Smith, Abbeville, S. C.; Miss Joan Austin, Atlanta.

The "Mystery Tea," given by Mrs. Kelly Thursday evening for the benefit of the Baptist church, was one of the most delightful entertainments of the kind ever had in Griffin. A delightful musical programme had been arranged, among the numbers being a vocal solo by Mrs. W. C. King, of Atlanta. Mrs. King on several occasions previous has charmed her hearers with her sweet singing and her solo, "Because I Love You, Dear," only added to the reputation her voice has already made for her. Miss Barksdale, of Augusta, also sang well and the whistling of Mrs. Higgins was both novel and enjoyable. Miss Baker recited particularly well, and the evening was one that gave much pleasure to those who attended. A substantial supper, consisting of three courses, was served from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Miss Florie Jean Richards gave a delightful tea party Tuesday evening to a congenial coterie of guests, who were Misses Barksdale, of Augusta; Miss Baker, of Anniston; Mr. Gresham, Camp Northen; Mr. Baker, of Atlanta, and Sergeant Leon S. Davis.

Mr. Cozby Sawtell and Mr. Baker gave a straw ride Friday evening that was very much enjoyed. The guests of honor were Misses Ella Carlisle, of Roanoke, Ala.; Daisy Baker, Anniston, Ala.; Mary Persons, Talbotton; Clarice Barksdale, Augusta.

On Friday evening Mrs. H. C. Deane entertained in honor of Miss Marie Markham, of Columbus, who has been her guest for some time. Miss Markham is a former resident of Griffin and has numerous friends and admirers who always make her visits here pleasant. The list of guests included Miss Annie Goodrich, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Miss Nettie McComb, Milledgeville; Miss Martha Hunt, Macon; Misses Inez Hammond, Mary Banks Mills, Evelyn Reid, Mattie Terry, Hattie Cope Mills, Maude Hammond, Minnie Brown Reeves, Mary Boyles, Mary Slaton, Lois Hudson, Elizabeth Mills, Gussie Flemister, Sara Malone, Mattie Brewer, Nell Collier, Messrs. Douglas Glessner, Will Newton, Marion Tutwiler, George Barrow, Edgar Newton, Will Slaton, Lamar Moore, Eugene Bloodworth, Jim Tutwiler, Louis Coles, Augusta; Natt Terry, Rockwell Nall, Lieutenant J. M. Kimbrough, Maxley Sorrell and Walter Slaton.

Miss Martha Hunt, of Macon, who has been the attractive guest of Miss Gussie Flemister, returned home today. Miss Nettie McComb, of Milledgeville, is now the guest of Miss Flemister.

Miss Annie Goodrich, of Fayetteville, Tenn., who has been visiting the Misses Terry for several weeks, leaves Monday for South Carolina. Miss Goodrich has made many friends while here and takes with her the best wishes of all.

Miss McLean, of Savannah, is entertaining Misses Lee and Smith, of South Carolina, at her beautiful summer home, which is near here.

The many friends of Judge James S. Boynton will be pleased to know that his condition, which has been so unfavorable, is greatly improved. Miss Martha Wheatley, of Americus, will spend several days with the Misses Brawner next week, on her return from Kentucky, where she has been spending the summer with her sister.

A happy party, under the chaperonage of Miss Theo Barr and Mrs. Henry C. Burr, will leave Tuesday for Lifsey Springs, where they will spend a week. The young men will compliment the young ladies with the trip and those so fortunate as to be included in this number are Misses Nettie McComb, Milledgeville; Leila Pitner, Athens; Minnie Brown Reeves, Evelyn Reid, Annie Kimbrough, Gussie Flemister, Marie Markham, of Columbus; Messrs. Robert Strickland, Cozby Sawtell, Edgar Newton, George Barrow, Eugene Bloodworth and Will Slaton.

Newnan, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—One of the largest and most delightful social functions of the season was the reception given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dent, Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. Alfred Marvin Dent, who is at home from the west spending his summer vacation with his parents. Newnan society was out en masse to do honor to the occasion, and the spacious parlors and verandas presented a brilliant scene of handsomely gowned young women. The decorations consisted of ferns and palms and growing plants arranged in an artistic manner. Mr. Dent received his guests in a gracious manner, assisted by Misses Lillian and Lelie St. Clair Dent. Elegant refreshments were served. An orchestra discoursed music throughout the evening, and at a late hour the guests departed. Among those present were: Misses Catherine Powell, Carrie Dent, Olive Dent, Hattie Gibson, Eva Arnold, Fannie Hackney, Mattie Arnold, Clara North, Edna Russell, Dollie Bohannon, Annie Freeman, Nannie Sue Hill, Bettie Lou Kirby, Ruth Hill, Minnie Lou Scoggin, Maie Campbell, Daisy Peddy, Katie May Peddy, Mary Goodrum, Fannie Jones, Mattie Ried Robinson, Nina Sims, Maggie Brown, Macie Speer, Viola Burks, Jennie Burpee, Essie Dunbar, Nell Manley, Manette Leigh, Orlando, Fla.; Gertrude Eberhardt, Columbus, Ga.; Nell Ernest, Atlanta; Jessie Cotter, LaGrange; Bessie Purse, Savannah, Ga.; Irene Anderson, Jackson, Miss.; Miss Hayes, West Point, Ga.; Miss Robinson, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Catherine Briscoe, Tennessee; Messrs. W. P. Gearald, E. T. Whatley, Ralph Powell, H. H. North, H. C. Glover, N. L. North, J. P. Bradley, W. A Turner, Jr., Bob Stanford, J. R. Cates, J. L. Jones, Will Kirby, W. P. Arnold, Cliff Glover, A. D. Freeman, Jr., J. H. Arnold, Hal Fisher, Will Albright, Heidt Pendergrast, T. W. Powell, Jr., E. F. Stallings, I. N. Orr, Jr., C. L. Lewis, Calhoun Caldwell, Calhoun Hill, Meriwether Hackney, H. C. Arnall, Jr., Tom Parrott, T. G. Burpee, Jr., T. M. Goodrum, H. S. Banta, Aubrey Fuller, Luther Fuller, Doc Martin, Cliff Cole, Dr J. R. Dykes, Mr. Slannery, J. W. Holt, Howard Davis, Jesse Milner, Cleve Kinnard, E. R. Richardson, William Lane, Mrs. George W. Ramey, Atlanta; Mrs. L. J. Melson, Elberton; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Mrs. Leila Cole, Mrs. Harry Briggs.

Athens, Ga., August 7.—(Special.)—Hon. J. H. Thompson, of Banks county, who will represent his district in the next state senate, spent yesterday in Athens.

Professor B. M. Drake, of Vanderbilt, is the guest of his father-in-law, Professor James B. Hunnicutt, of this city.

Quite a delightful entertainment consisting of tableaux and music was given Friday evening at the state normal school by the teachers attending that institution.

Misses Susie and Louise Lumpkin are visiting friends in Rome. They will visit friends in Atlanta before returning home.

Mr. Henry Potts, of Atlanta, is in the city on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hirsch, of Gainesville, are the guests of Mr. J. Y. Carithers.

Mrs. Sue Billups Hudson is visiting Miss Sallie P. Billups, at her home in this city.

Mayor E. I. Smith has returned home from a business trip to New York.

Miss Mattie Montgomery, of Gainesville, is the guest of Miss Evie Sanford, of this city.

Mrs. Crates, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. John A. Benedict, of this city.

Mr. Harry Charbonnier is spending several days in New York.

Rev. C. E. Dowman, president of Emory college, spent yesterday in Athens.

Mr. B. M. Compt, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Charbonnier leave for Texas tomorrow.

Hon. E. T. Brown has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives in Norwalk, O.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending August 6, 1898. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—A B Ansley, Archie M Augustine, M Austin, 10 Grant street.

B—C Bishop, Jim Bellinger (col), William Brock, Babe Brown, Elmer Boone, 418 Floyd; Grant Branch, H L Benson, 4 Wall; G L Blanchard, John Branton, 40 Grant; J J Baggett, Sam Beard, 518 Decatur; J H Brur, Austin M Bennett, Crawford Burns, John E Brown.

C—T J Calsey, P C Clegg, F B Chambers.

D—Mr Downing, Sherman Heights; D W Dickert (2), D E Davidson, W A Davis, W H Deford, Will Duncan, Will Devault, J A Davidson, R L Davis, R L Day, R H Drake, G Darby.

F—George W Foster, Charley Fountain, J W Fetzer, H M Fornell, J O Fournoy.

G—Brawd Green, W M Greer, P G Gray, 176 W Peters; Ben Gaines.

H—Henry Hyams, Homer Hinds, 182 Haynes street; George W Hirst, J S Hawkins, 92 Walton; James Hewit, N L Norton, L T Harvey, S P Hunter, Walter Haley, 107 Loyd street; C B Hart, Aaron Hixon, 16 Paris; Felir Hynes, Rev D H Harston, John L Handley, McPhee building.

J—Willie Johnson, 410 Hayes; W E Jenkins, Joseph Johnson, J G Jones (col), 193 Richmond; Charley Jackson, Frank Jones, 763 Houston street.

L—William L Krueger, 43 Walton; M Kollsh, Linerd King.

L—R L Loftin, Sam C Leard, A B Langley, J L Lowry, 6 Lee street; W E Lester, W P Long, care Southern railroad.

M—W D Mims, Alex McDonell, B A Moore, A Y Moorefield, David H Meek, Ed H Milner, L T Morris, Seemore Mapp, 31 Dodd street.

P—F J Palmer, C A Parrish, Bill Peters, L Parker, B M Perron, Marsh Patillo, 202 Woodward.

Q—John Quartman, Piedmont avenue.

R—J H Rhodes, George I Reynolds, 95 Trinity avenue; J A Roberts, Willie Ross, E M Rooney, J H Roberts, 105 Davis.

S—Frank Smars, T P Spring, 405 Fitten building; J Flournoy Stinson, A B Simnis, 115½ Peachtree, Dr Swift, Q P Strickland, 177 Edgewood; W H Shed, B F Spencer, Whitehall street; Frank B Smith, care B & G Hardware Co.; W F Smith, Will Smith, William Scott, 3823 Locust street; D R Smith, care B B B Co; D L Smith; John S Schwartz, P A Smith, R C Spink.

T—W A Thomas, 159 Alabama street; Jimmie Thase, J L Tennent, Israel urlington, 837 Windsor.

U—Berry Umphrey.

V—Charles Veytor, 90 Marietta street; Augustus Vaughn.

W—R G Winkles, R M Woods (2), Marchlanks Whiteman, W G Willis, W J Williams, W A White, Andrew White, 242 Decatur; Carter F Wade, E A Wilson, Eugene Williams, E L Williams, Will Wadkins.

Female List.

A—Miss Cornelia Ahlum, Mrs. Susan Atams, Mrs Zilphia Allen, 23 Greenferry.

B—Miss Cornelia Battle, 55 McDaniel; Mrs M E Bradbury, 25 E Fourth street; Miss Nellie Brazeley, Miss Nellie Brown, 149 Boulevard; Miss Savannah Bryant, 44 Walnut; Miss Sarah Baptiste.

C—Miss Carry Curry, 217 Whitehall; Mrs Annie Crockett, Berta Carnes, Miss Emma Clomer, 72 Broad; Miss Elizabeth Chapman, Helen M Chase, 304 Cedar street; Mrs Julia Cary, 94 S Pryor; Lethia Coleman, 164 Imperial; Miss Linnie W Coulter, Miss Lena Crofford, Miss Josie E Commett, Miss Manie Butler, Mamie Chatman, Mrs S E Cookson, Mrs Walter S Carr.

D—Miss Charlotte G Dunn, 12½ Alabama street; Miss Marrie Dazier.

E—Mrs Mary L Endykatte.

G—Mary G Fordaway, Mrs Sallie Frederick, 207 Courtland; Miss Susie Flower, 70 Thompson.

G—Mrs Lucy Glover, 34 W Mitchell; Mrs M L Goin, 829 Fourth avenue.

H—Mrs A B Howard, Mrs Annie Hodge, Mrs C V Hammond, Miss Alva Hudson, Mrs Emma Holbrook, Miss Ida Harper, 140 Lee; Mrs J M Hart, 327 Courtland; Miss Kittie Hill, Mrs Mary Harris, Mrs Mattie Hale, 6 Winman street; Miss Mollie Hearn, 542 Jackson; Mrs Milton Hutchison, 142 Alexander; Miss Minnie Harrison, W Baker street; Mrs S C Hoyles, Susan Huff.

J—Mrs Emma Johnson, Miss E E Jones, 407 E Washington; Miss Hettie Jackson, 29 Porters alley; Mrs J P Jones, Mrs Mary B Johnston, 39 Hilliard.

L—Edna Vera Lamar, 32 Loyd.

M—Mrs McManus, Peachtree street; Mrs C H Meldrim, 17 East Cain; Miss Fannie Moon, 86 N Pryor; Miss Leler Maud, Mrs Mary Mack, Martha McDaniel, Mrs Jinky Martin.

N—Miss Mollie E Northington, 11 Park street.

O—Miss Maud O'Dell.

P—Mrs E Pond, 73½ Whitehall street; Miss Larry Phillips, 207 E Henderson street; Nannie Perry, Miss Sadie Perrin, Miss Verta Pace.

Q—Miss Isabel Quiley.

R—Annie Reed, Miss Cordelia Roberts, Miss Ada May Rogers, 886 S Broad street; Miss Hattie Roberts, Mrs Henry Ring, 102 Harris; Miss Hattie Roberts, Miss Mary Randall, Manda Riggin.

S—Miss Alice Smith, Mrs Strickland, 42 Asbury street; Miss Daisy Sentell, Miss Ella Sims, Mrs F Sherwood, Mrs J B Saunders, 42 E Harris; Miss Millie Simons 293 Foot street; Miss May Seymour, 172½ Decatur; Mis M E Smith, 264 Thomas; Miss Silvia Shields, 144 Madison street; Miss Scepie Steves.

T—Miss Annie Thomas, Mrs G B Tarver, 905 Jefferson street; Miss Martha Turner, 195 W Mitchell; Miss Mandy Thomas, 62 Newton; Mrs. Phillis Thornton, 395 Whitehall.

N—Miss Catta Mitchell, 101 Capitol avenue; Miss Agnes Walters, Miss Annie Wright, box 55; Miss C Wallinder, 82 S Butler; Charlotte Woods, 203 Grant; Miss Emmie Williams, 45 W Fair; Mrs Jane Waters, 26 Auburn; Mrs Lizzie Watts, Miss Jannet Walker, Miss Ruby Whitson.

Y—Miss Josie Yarbrough.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Wagon Works; Benefit Association; Business Exchange; Dyspepsia Remedy Co; Electric Park; Gate City Produce Co; Georgia Pub Co; Gelders & Baum; Hartman Inside Sliding Blind Co; Agents Herald; L Hardy & Co; Leftwich & Crossley; McNeal Marble Co; National Book Co; Peerless Eye-Wash Co, 2; Pocahontas Coal Co; Pass Wood and Coal Co; Pub The So Express; Standard Wooden Ware Co; Southern Optical Co; Wells, French & Co; Word & Cibley.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

W. H. SMYTH, Postmaster.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

Two Million Bushels of Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 7.—Two million bushels of coal were shipped to Louisville and Cincinnati today by river, making nearly 8,000,000 bushels in two days. This is the heaviest shipment in so short a time made by this port in years. The river is now falling and the barge stage is ended.

Opium-Morphine Habit Cured.

Medicine $1.66. Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS BETWEEN ATLANTA AND LITHIA SP'GS (CAMP HOBSON.) THE TALLAPOOSA ACCOMMODATION WILL ALSO RUN ON SUNDAYS.

To accommodate the army people and visitors at Camp Hobson, the Southern railway has arranged the following improved train service between Atlanta and Lithia Springs (Camp Hobson): An extra train will leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, at 9:15 a. m., arrive Lithia Springs 10:05 a. m.; returning leave Lithia Springs at 6 p. m., arrive Atlanta 6:50 p. m. The Tallapoosa accommodation train will also be run on Sundays, arriving Atlanta as at present, 8:15 a. m., but returning this train will leave Atlanta at 7:20 p. m. instead of 6:20, as at present.

S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

The King of Spain Isn't Half so Happy

As the Man or Boy who took advantage of our Cut Price Sale last week. This sale still continues,

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

On our entire stock of
MEN'S FANCY SUITS,
BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS,
MEN'S CRASH SUITS,
CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS,
MEN'S ODD PANTS.

We want to reduce stock, and want you to help us. By helping us you help yourself.

STRAW HATS AT HALF PRICE

This is a Strictly Cash Sale.

We are displaying some late arrivals in Negligee Shirts in swell patterns at $1.00—regular $1.50 goods.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.
3 Whitehall St.

A SAGACIOUS EYE AND A FAR REACHING CALCULATION

Will not fail to catch the drift of our great reduction sale. It is for the purpose of closing out all summer goods, and this is exactly the time to miss being comfortable without them. If you are already supplied, garner now for the needs of the next season.

We have marked down all our Men's Colored Suits, Crash Suits, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts and Boys' Clothing. Quotations are unsatisfactory. You must see the goods to comprehend their value and appreciate the low prices.

Men's fine Bicycle Suits, all wool Cheviots and Homespuns in checks, plaids and mixtures, worth up to $8.50, reduced to **$4.90**

Separate Bicycle Trousers Greatly Reduced.

Elegant Golf Hose Greatly Reduced.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A shipping clerk who has had experience in furniture business. Address Furniture, care Constitution. 8-6-3t

YOUNG MEN, our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati. 8-2-t

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE GARDIEN, 50 Houston. Two elegant connecting rooms with private bath and also single room with private bath. R. B. Gardien, proprietor. 8-7 2t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

A NICELY furnished barber shop. None but parties who are sober and can make a good lease need apply. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall street. 8-4 7t

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta. Tel. 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN at 5 per cent on central business property; 6 per cent on best residence property. Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, Broad and Alabama streets.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WE DESIRE to lend $5,000 for a client on approved real estate; will lend in one or more amounts. Tompkins & Alston, 701-705 Equitable 8-3-5t

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time; real estate security; repayments as desired. No. 1 South Forsyth street.

5 AND 6 per cent loans on central business and best residence property. Goodwin, Westmoreland & Hallman, Temple Court. 8-7-3t

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR 30 DAYS special inducements offered on engines, boilers, sawmills, cotton gins, presses, saws, belting and shafting; complete stock; quick delivery. Malsby & Co., No. 57 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga. 7-15-1m

LOST.

LOST—Crescent shaped diamond and sapphire scarf pin; return to 306 Whitehall st. and get reward.

LOST—Diamond stick pin with two stones, between Trinity ave. and St. Luke's Episcopal church; loser will be glad to give reward for recovery, as pin was an heirloom. 99 Trinity ave.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

7-R. H., new and well built; corner, shaded lot convenient to cars; one of the handsomest designs in the city, $2,750.

CHOICE 6-r. h. substantially built on good, level lot; water, gas and bath, $2,400, easy terms.

5-R. H. brand new, good locality, $1,750; easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL grove lot, Copenhill, 100x190; easy terms.

6-R. H., splendid condition, good lot, good neighborhood, convenient to cars, $2,100—$100 cash balance $25 per month.

5-R. H., lot 50x100, near Inman Park, $1,000—$100 cash, balance monthly.

6-R. H., 69 Fraser st.; good lot, $2,400; easy terms.

PROPERTY OWNER, if you want your property sold, list it with us; we have with us T. H. Sappington and W. S. Saul, who are always ready to show property.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h. Jackson st.	$40 00
12-r. h. Washington st.	35 00
11-r. h. Hurt st.	40 00
10-r. h. Courtland st.	35 00
10-r. h. Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
10-r. h. Walton st.	50 00
10-r. h. Richardson st.	40 00
9-r. h. Hood st.	25 00
9-r. h. Peachtree st.	35 00
9-r. h. Formwalt st.	30 00
8-r. h. Spring st.	20 00
8-r. h. Magnolia st.	12 00
8-r. h. E. Fair st.	18 00
7-r. h. Capitol ave.	20 00
7-r. h. Highland ave.	25 00
7-r. h. Little st.	15 00
7-r. h. E. Pine st.	18 00
6-r. h. Boulevard	23 0[illegible]
5-r. h. E. Fair st.	12 [illegible]
6-r. h. Bass st.	1[illegible]
5-r. h. West End, Railroad ave.	[illegible]



"four aces"
superb old whisky.

none better can be produced at any price.
old, pure, mellow, wholesome, tonical, stimulating.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
no goods at retail. the big store.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor st.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
OUR OWN MAKE.
We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.
77 Whitehall St.
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO
TRUNK AND BAG CO.

FINE DIAMONDS.
This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler,
22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE,

For City Sexton.

I respectfully solicit the support of my friends for city sexton. A. C. BILLUPS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

PETER LYNCH.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather. Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

DEKALB COURT CONVENES TODAY

Judge Candler Will Start the Mill of Justice This Morning.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL BUSINESS

All Felony Cases Will Be Disposed of at This Term.

JUDGE CANDLER ARRIVED LAST NIGHT

He Cannot Stay Away from His Regiment Longer Than One Week and Will Be Kept Busy.

JUDGE CANDLER will open the regular fall term of the DeKalb county superior court this morning in Decatur, and hold a short session to dispose of all business that is urgent and cannot go over until the spring term next year. Judge Candler arrived in the city last night and will start the court grinding at 9 o'clock this morning.

Both criminal and civil business will be disposed of. The jail will be cleared of all cases that cannot be tried by the city court of DeKalb, as the expenses of keeping the prisoners until the next term would be too great and some of the prisoners may not be convicted and should be released.

There are a small number of these cases, the most important being that of the state versus Pig Hardin, charged with the murder of old man Polk, at Cross Keys, several months ago. This is the second trial the boy has had. At the former hearing he was convicted, but the supreme court granted a new trial.

The evidence against Hardin is circumstantial. Mr. Polk was presumably murdered one Saturday night in a little store he was keeping. His body was not discovered until Monday morning. A large gunshot wound was found in his head. The money drawer had been pried open and all the money he had was gone.

There were several persons in the store late on the Saturday night when the murder is supposed to have taken place, and one of these was Pig Hardin, who had been hunting and had his gun with him. Several days after the murder, during the search for a clew and for the money, the latter was found in a large haystack near the house of Hardin, the father of the boy accused of the crime.

The boy earnestly denies his guilt and protests that he knows nothing of the crime. No one near the place heard a report of a gun on the night in question, but this does not remove the shadow from Hardin, and he will be tried on the charge at the present term. His case will probably consume a day and will be the longest that Judge Candler will hear.

There will be other cases of lesser importance. The juries have been summoned for a full term, but their attendance will not be longer than a few days. The grand jury will be in session during the term of the court and will be able to attend to many matters.

It is the intention of Judge Candler to hear such civil cases as are not contested and no time will be required for this other than to take judgments. Judge Candler cannot spend longer than a week away from his regiment at Griffin, and for that reason the term will be no longer than is absolutely necessary.

FUN WITH GREEN MOONSHINER

Had Taken His First Railroad Ride. Made To Believe the Jail Was a Hotel.

Just from Hall county, Jonah Criese, a moonshiner, arrived at the county jail last Friday night. As usual, the other moonshiners were ready to have all the fun possible out of the new comer. Criese opened up the way himself by announcing:

"Boys, I done took my first ride on the steam cyar tuday."

He went on to explain that he had never ridden on a railroad train before in all his life and had never seen Atlanta or the inside of a jail before.

"Yu'uns must be new in the business of making a little corn juice," suggested one of the boys.

"Mighty new, partner," was the reply.

Criese was told that he had to go down stairs and make arrangements for a room as he was in Fulton county's hotel. He went to the jail bookkeeper and asked to be shown to a room, he having been temporarily placed in a hall over the offices.

"Little crowded tonight, old man," the bookkeeper told him, "but we will try to fix you up all right later on."

"You had better order your supper," he was next told.

"What did yu'uns order?"

"Oh, different things," they replied. "Some had ham and eggs and others steak and chicken."

Criese hurried down stairs, for his first ride had sharpened his appetite, and told the bookkeeper that he wished to give an order. "What will you have?"

"Well, I ain't any ways perticular 'bout my vittles. You can have me a briled chicken and a cup of coffee, with some grits and a half dozen biscuits."

"Anything else?"

"Wall, I reckon not."

He was told later that all the good things were dust out and he would have to take pot luck. And he took it.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to children for colic and loose bowels.

TO COLLEGE GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

Gentlemen—You are well educated and are now in a position to take a special course in some branch of science which will place you in immediate demand. We offer you every facility for advancement in our well-equipped shops and laboratories. Your present acquirements need only to be supplemented by a practical, special training to make your command a good price for your services. Board $6.50 to $10. Fees nominal. For catalogue, address Lyman Hall, president, Atlanta, Ga.

Northeast Georgia Chautauqua, Demorest, Ga.

August 18th to 29th, 1898; $3.50 round trip via Southern railway from Atlanta to Demorest and return.

Tickets to be sold August 17th to 29th inclusive, with final limit August 30, 1898.
8-6-eod

Any of our readers thinking of a trip to New York, or waiting for cheap rates to go there, have the chance on August 10th. On that day the Erie railroad runs an excursion from Cincinnati to Chautauqua, and on August 11th an excursion from Jamestown to New York. For both excursions we understand tickets are good for ten days. This is a rare opportunity to take advantage of two excursions—to travel cheap and go to New York. It's one the Erie railroad won't advertise, but they can't help the traveling public from using.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia: Probably light showers; southerly winds.

Alabama: Rain; east to southeast winds.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.
Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS WEDNESDAY

Members of Executive Committee Will Gather at the Kimball House.

MEETING WILL BE IMPORTANT

Party Matters Will Be Discussed—Aggressive Campaign Will Result.

ALL THE NEW MEMBERS WILL BE PRESENT

It Is Understood That Campaign Matter Will Be Talked of and a Policy Will Likely Be Outlined.

THE state executive committee will meet at the Kimball house next Wednesday, at 10 a. m., pursuant Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to a call issued several days ago by Chairman F. G. duBignon.

It is announced that this meeting of the state executive committee will be one of importance and it is expected that a full attendance will be had. The business of the committee will probably be directed toward opening up the campaign. The matter will be fully discussed and the policy will doubtless be outlined.

The understanding is that an aggressive campaign will be male this year and although it seems to be the general opinion that the opposition will be weaker, the campaign will be as vigorous as though the fight was a hard one.

The views of the members from various parts of the state will be heard and in this way a general review of the situation in all sections will be had. The meeting will be a harmonious one and will result in a vigorous campaign.

The new members who were appointed from the state at large by Chairman duBignon, under a resolution of the state convention, will be present at the meeting Wednesday morning.

The following is the full committee:

Chairman—Hon. F. G. duBignon, of Chatham.

Vice Chairman—Hon. E. T. Brown, of Clarke.

Member ex-officio, as Georgia member national executive committee—Hon. Clark Howell, of Fulton.

Members from the state at large appointed by the chairman under resolution of the state convention:

Hon. E. P. S. Denmark, of Brooks.
Hon. R. W. Grubb, of McIntosh.
Hon. W. B. Burnett, of Clarke.
Hon. Boykin Wright, of Richmond.
Hon. George P. Munroe, of Marion.
Hon. Porter King, of Fulton.
Hon. John S. Cleghorn, of Chattooga.
Hon. John Triplett, of Thomas.
Hon. J. Y. Allen, of Upson.
Hon. J. L. Wimberly, of Twiggs.
Hon. W. A. Willingham, of Habersham.

Members of the committee from different congressional districts named by the state convention:

First district—J. A. Branham, of Bullock; J. J. Reynolds, of Burke.

Second district—Richard Hobbs, of Dougherty; J. L. Boynton, of Calhoun.

Third district—J. A. Cobb, of Sumter; R. A. Wilson, of Wilcox.

Fourth district—R. O. Howard, of Muscogee; H. W. Hill, of Meriwether.

Fifth district—J. N. Goldsmith, of Fulton; H. L. Johnston, of Campbell.

Sixth district—Seaton Grantland, of Spalding; W. E. Lester, of Jones.

Seventh district—V. T. Sandford, of Floyd; J. Z. Foster, of Cobb.

Eighth district—P. M. Hawes, of Elbert; M. A. Pharr, of Wilkes.

Ninth district—J. N. Holder, of Jackson; W. A. Cox, of Gilmer.

Tenth district—T. E. Masingale, of Warren; Horace M. Holden, of Taliaferro.

Eleventh district—E. B. Milner, of Dodge; J. G. Cranford, of Lowndes.

The following is the call for the meeting issued by Chairman duBignon:

"A meeting of the democratic state executive committee is hereby called to meet at the Kimball house, in the city of Atlanta, on Wednesday, August 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. All members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the committee

"F. G. duBIGNON.

"Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee."

You will stand the oppressive weather more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in trim, healtny condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DRANK UP THE FUNERAL MONEY

William Andrews Gets Drunk on Money Borrowed To Defray Funeral Expenses of His Child.

Williams Andrews, a well-to-do negro, fell a victim to the allurements of a Saturday night in the old town under the most peculiar and pathetic circumstances.

Last Saturday morning Andrews's child died and he borrowed $6.50 from a white man to help defray the expenses of the funeral. He walked down town and feeling badly he took a drink. Soon he took another, and it wasn't long before he had taken a third drink.

After his libations had become so frequent that he forgot all about his trouble at home he got into a fight and resisted Officers Hewell and Goree when they arrested him. He became so violent that Hewell had to use his club.

At the police barracks several persons called to state the fact that Andrews's child was dead at home. The man's wife came to look him up. The white man from whom he borrowed the funeral money came to see after him. His church deacons came to try to get him out. After 10 o'clock, when the barrooms were closed and there was no longer any danger of his drinking up any more of the funeral money, he was turned loose. The child was buried yesterday afternoon, and this afternoon Andrews will appear as a performer at Judge Andy's matinee. He said last night that he had made a "slip" and was "powerful 'shamed of hisself."

T. P. A.'S TO TYBEE.

$3.50 Round Trip August 13th, 1898.

The second annual seashore excursion, Travelers' Protective Association, will go to Tybee island, Saturday night, August 13th, via Central of Georgia railway. Remember the delightful time you had on this occasion last August. Come and go with us and spend two days at Georgia's greatest seaside resort. Tickets will be sold from Atlanta, Athens, Carrollton, Newnan, Griffin and intermediate points north of Macon, Saturday night, August 13th, good returning on any regular train up to and including special train leaving Savannah 9:30 p. m. Monday night, August 15th. Special train will leave Atlanta 10 p. m. For full information, sleeping car reservation, etc., apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot, or to

C. H. BURGE,
H. H. WHITCOMB,
D. R. WILDER,
W. W. HYATT,
Committee.
8-2-e o d

Weak and Sickly,
System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

JURY MAY REACH VERDICT TODAY

Argument in Moody Trial Will Commence This Morning.

BOTH SIDES ARE HOPEFUL

Defense Feels Sure of an Acquittal by the Jury.

ARGUMENTS WILL BE ABLE AND LENGTHY

If Full Time Limit Is Asked by Attorneys Case May Not Be Concluded Until Tomorrow.

ARGUMENT in the Moody trial will begin this morning before Judge Berry. It is expected that the case will be concluded and the verdict of the jury obtained some time today. If the attorneys ask for the full limit of time the argument may run over into tomorrow but this is not expected.

Four speeches will be made. Solicitor O'Neill and Judge W. R. Hammond will speak for the state and Messrs. Luther Rosser and Charles Hopkins for the defense. Much time will be required for the argument, as the number of accounts to which the attention of the jury will be called and the several sets of books kept by the firms will be inspected by the lawyers and explained to the jury by them.

The lines of argument that will be followed by the two sides have not been intimated by the attorneys and what parts of the evidence they will attack and play upon is doubtful. The case hinges on very fine law points and the lawyers are expected to make clear cut and concise arguments.

Both sides feel sure of success and much comment was made yesterday on the outcome of the case. None of Mr. Moody's friends think he will be convicted. All of them say that the state has not only failed to prove anything on him but that the evidence introduced for the defense shows that he was absolutely blameless for the failure of the firm and the alleged bad condition of the assets.

The state believes only in conviction and says that there can be but one verdict. The state claims that it has shown beyond a doubt that Moody, although he was not primarily one of the leaders in the existing affairs of the firm, indorsed what was done by his partner and in the eyes of the law he showed his acquiescence and is as liable for the consequences as any one can be.

The case is said to hinge almost entirely on the construction placed on that section of the code relating to cheating and swindling. The charge of the judge is claimed as another very potent element in the outcome of the case. The state claims that this will show to the jury Moody's liability for the failure of the firm.

It has been shown by the care with which the defense has asked that certain objections to the testimony introduced be placed on the record that the attorneys for Mr. Moody will take the case to the supreme court if the jury convicts. Two court stenographers have been engaged during the trial in taking down the testimony and every ruling that Judge Berry has made has been carefully recorded.

Lyon & Co.'s "PickLeaf" Extr SmokingTobacco is the best for pipe and hand-made cigarette smoking. Rich, ripe, mellow, fragrant. Beats the world. Try it.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A PRISONER

Officer Forced To Use Club and Pistol. Prisoner Fought Desperately and Was Wounded Twice.

Late Saturday night there occurred in Inman Park one of the most desperate encounters that a policeman has had with an unruly offender in a long while. Two pistols, brass knucks and a club all figured in the fight and the prisoner was finally sent to the barracks with his head cut open and a bullet hole through his breast. The wounds were not dangerous. The officer escaped with a few scratches and bruises.

About 11 o'clock Officer Cornett, whose beat is in Inman Park, was called upon to arrest Columbus Finney, a half drunken negro who was raising a disturbance. Finney at once informed the officer that he did not intend to submit to arrest. Cornett advanced and the negro drew a pistol.

"Drop that gun," he was told.

But he did not obey the officer and Cornett drew his pistol and took one step forward. The negro made a motion as if to raise his arm and Cornett fired one shot. The bullet made a flesh wound in the negro's breast and he staggered back and dropped his weapon.

Cornett closed in on the man and tried to handcuff him. While he was doing so the negro struck him with a pair of brass knucks. The officer's pistol was then where he could not reach it and he drew his club and made good use of it. The negro fell to his knees and gave up. In the patrol wagon Finney was still defiant and would have given trouble if he had not been handcuffed.

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Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

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Notice.

I hereby announce to my friends and the public that I am in the race for city comptroller. I will be absent from the city for a week or ten days, and upon my return I will enter into the race in earnest. In the meantime I ask that my friends look after my interests. E. G. WILLINGHAM.
8-7-2t

ADDITIONAL TRAINS BETWEEN ATLANTA AND LITHIA SPGS (CAMP HOBSON.) THE TALLAPOOSA ACCOMMODATION WILL ALSO RUN ON SUNDAYS.

To accommodate the army people and visitors at Camp Hobson, the Southern railway has arranged the following improved train service between Atlanta and Lithia Springs (Camp Hobson): An extra train will leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, at 9:15 a. m., arrive Lithia Springs 10:05 a. m.; returning leave Lithia Springs at 6 p. m., arrive Atlanta 6:50 p. m. The Tallapoosa accommodation train will also be run on Sundays, arriving Atlanta as at present, 8:15 a. m., but returning this train will leave Atlanta at 7:20 p. m. instead of 6:20, as at present.

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Mrs. Birdie Lorine Ross vs. Andrew J. Ross. No. 5689, spring term, 1898, Fulton superior court.

To Andrew J. Ross—Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 11th day of February, 1898, Mrs. Birdie Lorine Ross filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court to be held on the first Monday in September, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 4th day of July, 1898.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton Co., Ga.
july 12-24 aug 8-18

Mrs. Emma Champe vs. National Building Association, of Baltimore City, et al. No. 5547. Fulton superior court. Spring term. 1898.

To M. McD. Pritchard and I. R. Branham, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 11th day of January, 1898, Mrs. Emma Champe filed a suit against you for injunction and relief returnable to the spring term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain. Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this, the 25th day of July, 1898.

Clerk Superior Court, Fulton Co., Ga.
july 26-30 aug 8-15

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414 and 415 Norcross building.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at police barracks, Monday, August 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, one Jersey heifer, now impounded, unless claimed beforehand, ownership proven and expenses paid, according to terms of law.
W. O. MANLY, Chief of Police.
8-6-3t

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